# Calgary

# A PROFILE

1988/89

CALGARY

ALBERTA'S BUSINESS CAPITAL

89-05349/

# CALGARY IN FACT

The Calgary Economic Development Authority was created in 1983 as a joint initiative of the City of Calgary and the Calgary Chamber of Commerce. Its mandate is to promote economic initiatives that assist in creating employment by sustaining existing industry and by encouraging new companies to locate in our city.

The Authority provides a one-stop source of market information for business and industry. It is staffed by managers knowledgeable in international business, manufacturing, service and retail trades, TV and film industries, site selection and market research.

In addition to this profile on Calgary, the Authority prints a series of publications on Calgary including 'A Guide to Establishing a Business in Calgary' and manufacturing, advanced technologies and export directories.

'Calgary in Fact' is an annual publication providing the most up-to-date statistics on the city. It provides a concise, factual accounting of the city's economic history, people, industry, resources and amenities, including infrasture and civic administrators.

Should you require additional information not included in this publication, please feel free to call on our assistance at any time.

Comments and suggestions to make this publication more valuable to you are welcome and should be addressed to:

CALGARY

Calgary Economic Development Authority
401, 237 - 8 Avenue, S.E.
P.O. Box 2100, Station M,
Calgary, Alberta T2P 2M5
Phone: (403) 268-2771
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## CALGARY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mayor Ralph Klein, Chairman  Mr. Hal E. Wyatt, Co-Chairman

### City of Calgary Appointees

Mayor Ralph Klein
Chief Commissioner George Cornish
Alderman Theresa Baxter
Dr. Michael Maher, Dean of the Faculty of Management, University of Calgary
Mr. Rod Mah, President, Thunderbird Travel
Ms. Donna L. Neumann, Vice President, Quikfax Telecom

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Mr. Robert Laidlaw, President, Gibson Petroleum Company Limited
Mr. Robert Brawn, President, Danjolyn Resources Inc.

### Economic Development Authority Appointees

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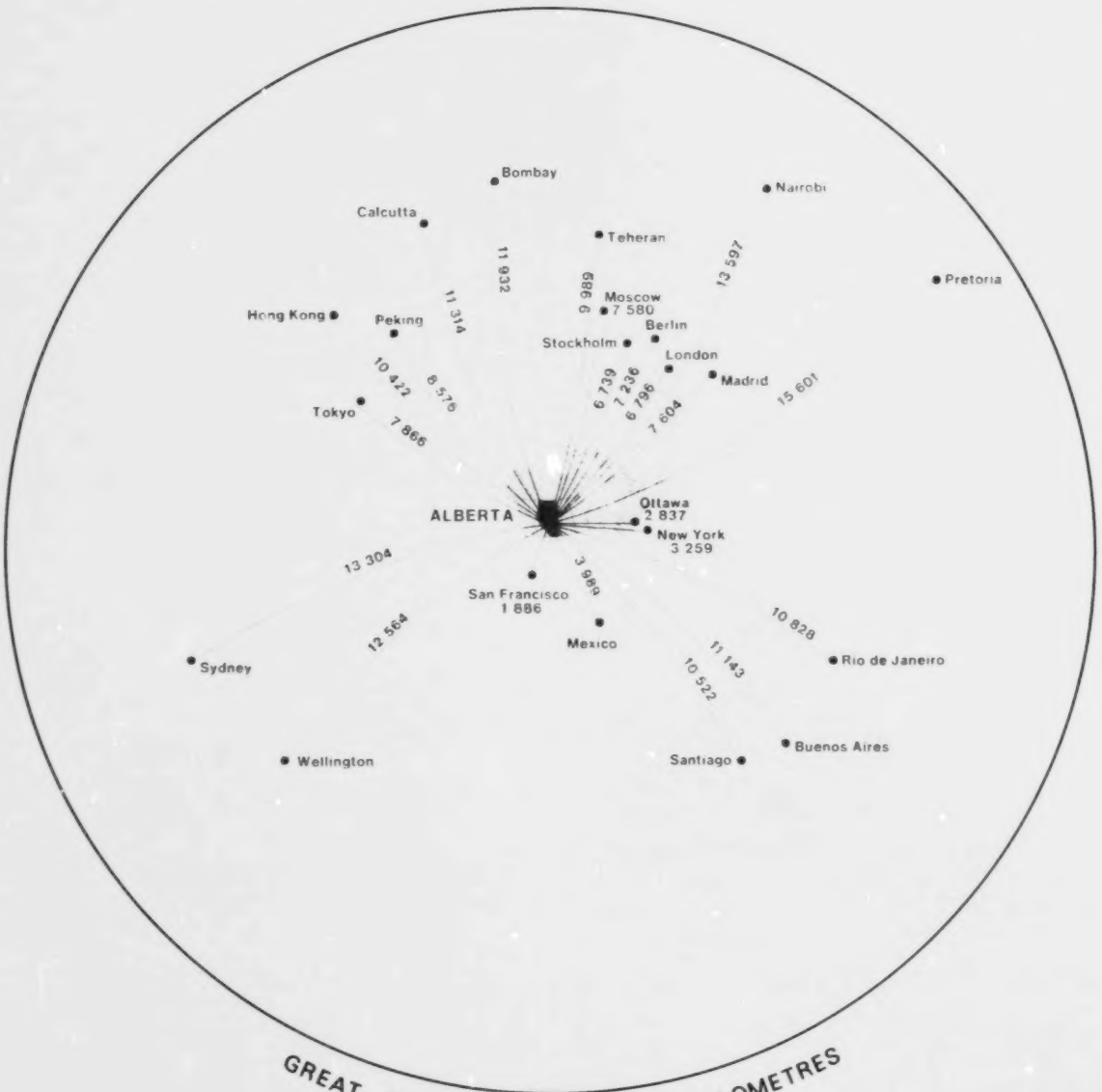
Mr. Hal Godwin, Chairman, Advisory Council, Calgary Economic Development Authority
Dr. David Sellers, President, Assiniboine Development Ltd.

### Senior Staff Members

| | |
|---|---|
| Bruce McDonald | Executive Director |
| John Elphick, Director | Retail & Service Sector/Site Selection |
| David Parker, Director | Communications & Film Services |
| Cheryl Mocan-Brazell, Assistant | Communications |
| John Emery, Director | Manufacturing Development & Special Projects |
| Bill Walton, Director | International Relations (Global) |
| David Crowe, Director | International Business (Europe) |
| Paul Taylor, Director | Business Investment (Canada and the Americas) |
| Joe Marasco, Manager | Research & Analysis |

# Alberta
## IN THE WORLD




GREAT CIRCLE DISTANCES IN KILOMETRES

## LOCATION

Calgary, Alberta, Canada is located at: Latitude 51° 03′ 07" North at the corner of 9th Avenue and Center Street S.W.; Longitude 114° 22′ 14" West at the corner of 9th Avenue and Center Street S.W.
The city's elevation is 1,048.43 meters (3,439.71 feet) as taken at the fundamental bench mark, Central Park.
The area of the city is 528.42 sq. km. (204.02 sq.mi.) making Calgary the third largest city in Canada by area as of December 31, 1986.

## CLIMATE

Calgary has a moderate climate that enjoys four distinct seasons, separated by warm summers and mild Canadian winters. Precipitation averages about 425 millimeters of which 150 centimeters falls as snow. From May to September the mean rainfall averages 300 millimeters and is sufficient to assure a good crop. July is the month of maximum thunderstorm and hail activity. Individual snowfalls rarely exceed 15 centimeters and depth of 30 centimeters on the ground occurs on the average but once in 10 years.

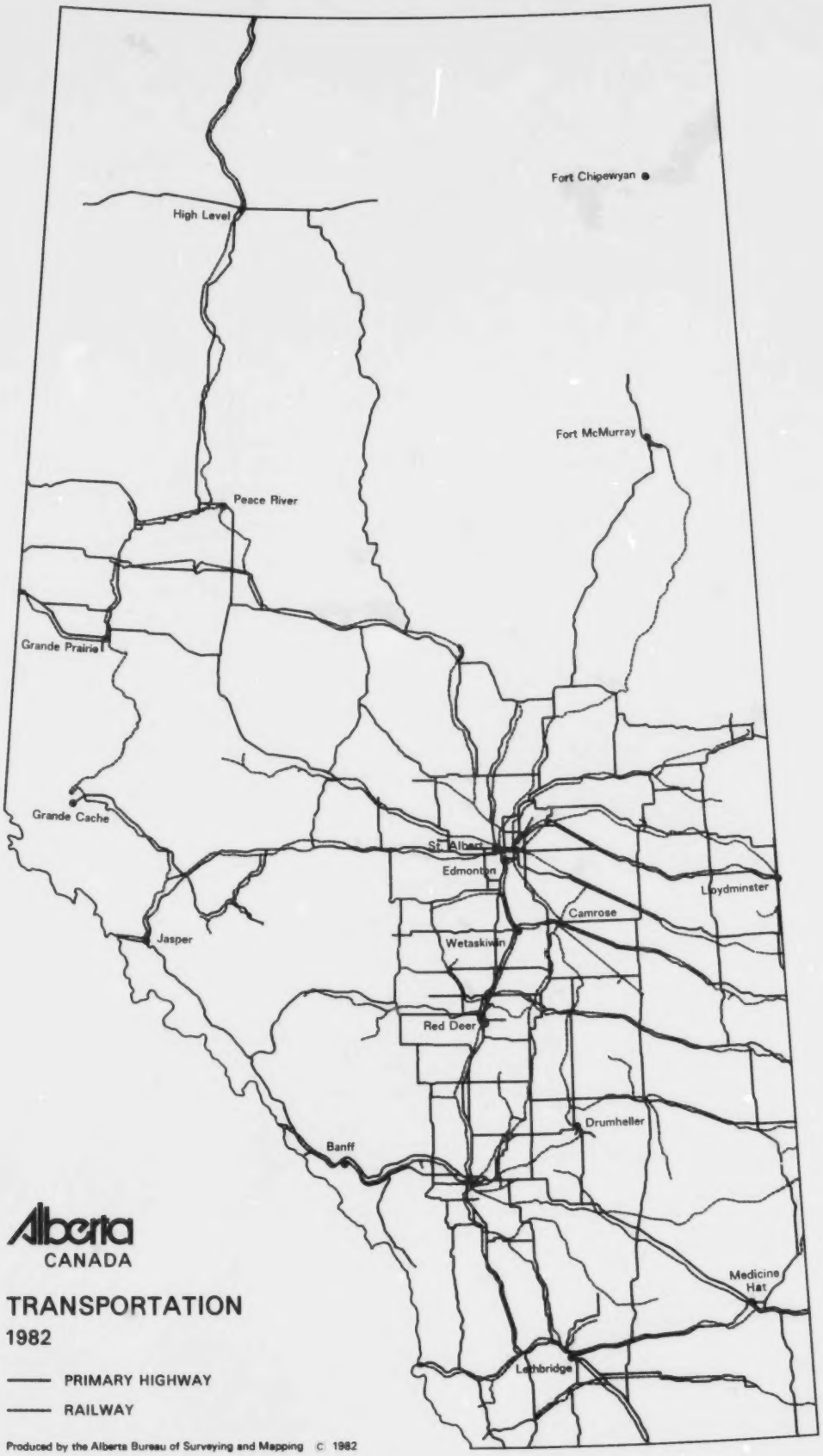
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Average Wind Speed | 16.2 kmh | 9.72 mph |
| Chinook* Average | 25 days | |
| Frost Free days average | 112 days | |
| Mean Rainfall per year | 300.0 mm. | 11.8 inches |
| Number of days with measurable rainfall | 58 days | |
| Mean Snowfall per year | 152.5 cm. | 60.0 inches |
| Number of days with measurable snowfall | 62 days | |
| Mean number of days with precipitation | 113 days | |
| Mean total precipitation | 423.8 mm. | |
| Average hours of sunshine per year | 2,314.4 hrs. | |
| Mean daily July and August temperature | 22.7° C | 72.9° F |
| Mean daily Winter temperature | -8.9° C | 16.0° F |
| Prevailing wind direction | NNW | |

*A Chinook is a warm dry wind that descends the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in the winter and can raise the temperature to more than 34°C/93.2°F in one day.
Source: Environment Canada N.S. #20-82

## CLIMATE SEVERITY INDICES FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS *

| METROPOLITAN AREA | SEVERITY INDEX |
|---|---|
| Victoria | 13 |
| Vancouver | 18 |
| **CALGARY** | **34** |
| Toronto | 35 |
| Edmonton | 37 |
| Saskatoon | 42 |
| Halifax | 43 |
| Montreal | 44 |
| Regina | 47 |
| Saint John | 48 |
| Winnipeg | 51 |
| St. John's | 56 |

* The severity index is an indication of desirability of the climate of the city. The lower the index, the more desirable the climate.




Alberta
CANADA

## TRANSPORTATION
1982

—— PRIMARY HIGHWAY

——— RAILWAY

Produced by the Alberta Bureau of Surveying and Mapping © 1982

## MARKET AREA

The population of Calgary's main trading area is well over one million people. It extends in an elliptic fashion from the British Columbia interior to the Saskatchewan interior, northward to Red Deer and south to the United States border.

Traditional business ties developed by the oil and gas industry and the agricultural industry, coupled with Calgary's location, have facilitated the introduction of new products and service markets in Western Canada, the Western United States and the Pacific Rim. Calgary is by no means limited to these markets, due in part to the city's aggressive business community and excellent transportation infrastructure, i.e. the Calgary International Airport and Intermodal Services.

## SUMMARY OF THE CALGARY MARKET

| | |
|---|---|
| Population, April 1988 (City Census) | 657,118 |
| Population, April 1983 (City Census) | 620,692 |
| Population, April 1978 (City Census) | 505,637 |
| Trading Area Population 1988 (est.) | 1,400,000 |
| Trading Area Population 1976 (est.) | 900,000 |
| Alberta Population 1988 (July 1, 1988) | 2,400,100 |
| Alberta Population 1978 | 1,981,000 |
| Gross Income of Calgary Population 1987 (est.) | $11,858,108,000 |
| Gross Income of Calgary Population 1975 | $2,706,850,000 |
| Gross Income of Trade Area Population 1985 (est.) | $18,451,000,000 |
| Gross Income of Trade Area Population 1975 | $4,604,000,000 |
| Personal Income of Alberta Population 1987 | $35,188,000,000 |
| Personal Income of Alberta Population 1976 | $12,787,000,000 |
| Construction Permit Value Calgary 1987 | $651,257,836 |
| Construction Permit Value Calgary 1976 | $447,819,000 |
| Construction Permit Value Alberta 1987 | $1,846,000,000 |
| Construction Permit Value Alberta 1976 | $1,831,000,000 |
| Retail Sales Calgary 1987 | $4,777,513,000 |
| Retail & Service Sales Calgary 1985 | $5,378,703,000 |
| Retail & Service Sales Calgary 1975 | $2,111,176,000 |
| Retail Trade Alberta 1987 | $14,985,000,000 |
| Retail Trade Alberta 1977 | $5,924,000,000 |
| Manufacturing Value Calgary 1987 (est.) | $3,535,500,000 |
| Manufacturing Value Calgary 1975 | $1,559,910,000 |
| Manufacturing Value Alberta 1987 | $16,620,900,000 |
| Manufacturing Value Alberta 1976 | $6,020,160,000 |

## ECONOMIC HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Although Calgary is now the largest city on the prairies, its initial development started relatively late due to the peculiar circumstances of its location, geography, climate and its indigenous people, the Blackfoot Confederacy.

The first permanent post at Calgary's present site was established by the North West Mounted Police (N.W.M.P.) in 1875. A small settlement slowly built itself around this fort. Real growth in the new community began with the laying of the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) tracks and the coming of the first scheduled train from Winnipeg on August 28, 1883. At that time its population was less than 500. Ranching was quickly established in the grasslands around Calgary and the population rose to 3,876 by 1891. Real development of the Canadian West came after 1896 when the Canadian Government, under Minister of the Interior, Clifford Sifton, decided to attract settlers to the prairies by a grant of 64.7 hectares (160 acres) of land to anyone who would settle here. In 1885, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta had a population of 65,873 whites and 7,633 metis. By 1914 over a million people had arrived on the prairies. Other attractions quickly followed. The C.P.R. established major repair shops at Calgary and tourist facilities in the new mountain resorts to the west. Calgary became a major rail centre as rail lines were built in all directions from the city by the Canadian Pacific, the Calgary and Edmonton, and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways.

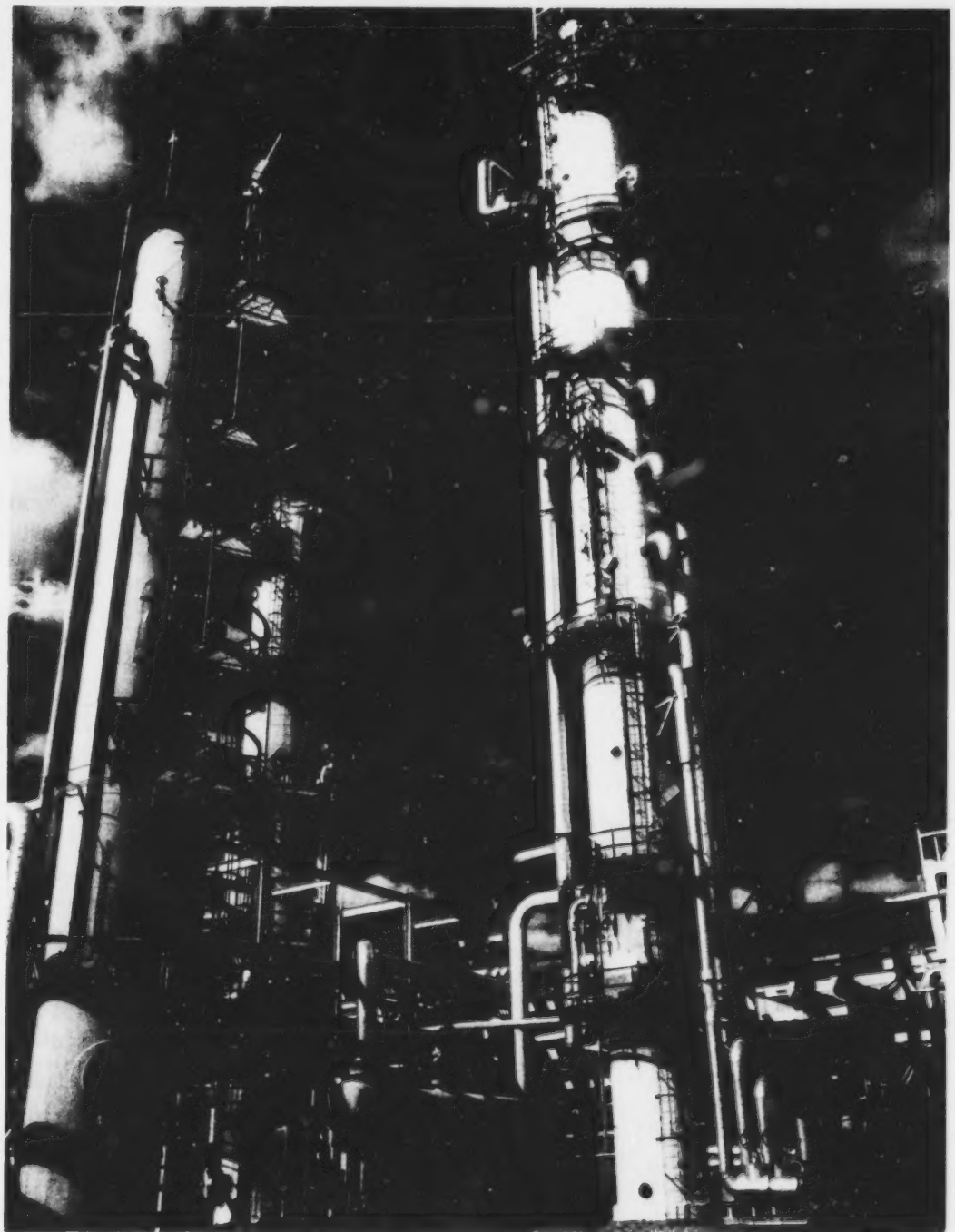
Coal and mineral development followed, then natural gas, and oil was discovered at Bow Island and Turner Valley by 1914. Important agricultural marketing facilities and processing plants for products of Southern Alberta were established in Calgary at this time. All these developments made Calgary a thriving centre of 56,514 people by 1916, just slightly more than thirty years after the coming of the railway. Calgarians were, at this time, keenly interested in the evolving aircraft industry and their foresight set the stage for this city's excellent air services, second to none in Western Canada.

Over the next thirty years, between 1917 and 1947, growth continued in Calgary but at a much slower pace. General economic growth in the West during most of this period was severely handicapped by crop disasters and deplorable world market conditions that affected the sales of Western Canadian products.

Rapid economic growth resumed after the discovery of oil at Leduc in 1947 with the establishment of Calgary as the administrative centre of the oil exploration and development industry in Canada. The coming of the 1970s brought a high degree of sophistication to the oil and gas industry in Alberta that transformed Calgary into an international oil centre with extensive involvement in other energy resources. It also attracted top ranking business leaders and financiers to this city in sufficient numbers to give Calgary a new role as the business and financial capital of Western Canada. Meanwhile, this city's importance as a distribution and manufacturing centre has continued to grow. New areas of activity, particularly the rapidly-developing and labor-intensive service and high technology industries have emerged.

In addition to the abundance of natural resources, Calgary's greatest resource today is its people. A high percentage of this population has the necessary management, professional and technical skills to develop and manage these natural resources. Together, the people and the natural resources, provide a favorable climate for investors and we can look into the future of Calgary with confidence.

# Business and Industry



Empress Natural Gas Liquids Straddle Plant located southeast of Calgary.

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Calgary's cooperative, entrepreneurial-minded business community has encouraged many major companies, whose activities are clearly international in scope, to locate here. Some, like PetroCanada Inc., Shell Canada Inc., Nova, ATCO Ltd., and Westburne International Industries Ltd., have established their head offices in the city. In fact, Calgary is ranked third as a major head office centre in Canada, behind Toronto and Montreal.

Traditionally, the Calgary business community has been dominated by the resource sector, but this may change as the city's economy continues to diversify. Calgary's location, well-educated work force and entrepreneurial attitude have created new opportunities in high technology, manufacturing, retail trade and tourism. This diversification will ensure a stable future for the Calgary economy.

### CALGARY RANKS THIRD IN CANADA AS A MAJOR HEAD OFFICE CENTRE

The June 1988 Canadian Business Magazine's ranking of Canada's TOP 500 Industrial Companies (ranked by 1987 sales or operating income) and the Financial Post 500, Summer 1988 Edition, reveal Calgary is Canada's third largest head office city.

**CITY BY CITY RANKING OF TOP 500 INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES**

| THE FINANCIAL POST 500 | | CANADIAN BUSINESS MAGAZINE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 161 | Toronto | 110 |
| Montreal | 87 | Montreal | 69 |
| **CALGARY** | **46** | **CALGARY** | **45** |
| Vancouver | 41 | Vancouver | 28 |
| Mississauga | 24 | Mississauga | 31 |
| Winnipeg | 16 | Winnipeg | 9 |
| North York | | North York | 11 |
| Ottawa | 10 | Ottawa | 11 |
| Edmonton | 8 | Edmonton | 8 |
| Markham | 4 | Markham | 7 |
| Hamilton | 8 | Hamilton | 4 |
| Saskatoon | 5 | Saskatoon | 11 |
| Regina | 4 | Regina | 1 |
| Halifax | 3 | Halifax | 3 |

The variations between magazines is due to the different criteria applied. Crown corporations and co-operatives, for example, may be included in one magazine but not the other. Additionally, one magazine may count a company as part of a major city while the other may list a suburb separately.

As of September 1986, Calgary had 31,782 companies. This figure is based upon payroll deductions and does not include companies with no employees. However, it may include one company operating several entities at the one location. As of January 1, 1988 there were 18,492 active business locations in the city of Calgary. (Based on City of Calgary Business Assessments).

A combination of The Financial Post's listing and The Canadian Business Magazine's listing results in a total of 49 companies. Calgary's top 49 companies ranked by 1987 sales with Calgary head offices are:

**CALGARY'S TOP 49 INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES**

1 PetroCanada Inc.
2 Shell Canada Ltd.
3 Canada Safeway Ltd.
4 TransCanada Pipelines Ltd.
5 Nova Corp.
6 PWA *
7 Mobil Oil Canada
8 Dome Petroleum
9 Amoco Canada Petroleum Co.
10 ATCO Ltd.
11 Alberta Southern Gas Co.
12 Trizec Corp.
13 TransAlta Utilities
14 Chevron Canada Resources
15 Interhome Energy Inc.
16 Gulf Canada Resources Ltd.
17 Burn Foods (1985) Ltd.
18 Norcen Energy Resources Ltd.
19 Pan Canadian Petroleum
20 Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd.
21 Husky Oil
22 Alberta Energy
23 Canterra Energy
24 Calgary Co-operative Association
25 Enron Canada Ltd.
26 Alberta Natural Gas
27 United Farmers of Alberta
28 Trimac
29 Fluor Daniel Canada Inc.
30 BP Canada
31 Unocal Canada Ltd.
32 Bow Valley Industries Ltd.
33 Greyhound Lines of Canada Ltd.
34 XL Food Systems Ltd.
35 Centennial Packers of Canada Ltd.
36 Associated Grocers Ltd.
37 Nu-West Group Ltd.
38 Westmin Resources
39 Mark's Work Wearhouse
40 Bow Valley Resources Services Ltd.
41 Encor Energy
42 Asamera Inc.
43 Nowsco Well Service Ltd.
44 Cana Ltd.
45 Pro Gas Ltd.
46 Ranger Oil
47 Ocelot Industries Ltd.
48 Ventech Health Care
49 North Canadian Oils

* Name has changed to Canadian Airlines International Ltd.

**The July/August 1988 Edition of Alberta Business lists Alberta's top 100 companies. Calgary is the head office location of 72 of these companies.**

**ENERGY**

Since the discovery of oil and gas in the Turner Valley area, just south of Calgary, the city of Calgary has become known as the energy capital of Canada. This is due, in large part, to the fact that the majority of oil and gas producers are headquartered in Calgary (84.1%). As a result, Calgary has a large concentration of expertise in oil and gas technologies, petrochemical engineering construction, natural gas compression and heavy oil development and engineering. Calgary is also home to a large portion of Canada's energy service industry, including engineering, geological and data processing.

Alberta is not only a major producer of oil and gas, but also of coal. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that 75% of coal companies have their head offices in Calgary. The production of coal, natural gas and unconventional sources of oil, such as the oil sands, will ensure that Calgary remains an energy centre, as conventional sources of oil are depleted.

The energy industry in Calgary is a highly competitive, capital intensive industry. As such, the industry demands high quality and fast service from its own industry and from the companies which serve to supply it. These high standards have helped to ensure that Calgary businesses offer high quality products with prompt service.

The following table gives a comparison of total numbers, types of oil and gas companies and the percentages of these with head offices in Calgary between 1965 and 1987-88.

| TYPE OF COMPANY | 1965 TOTAL COMPANIES | 1965 COMPANIES WITH CANADIAN HEAD OFFICES | 1965 COMPANIES WITH CALGARY HEAD OFFICES | 1965 % OF CAN. TOTAL | 1987-88 TOTAL COMPANIES | 1987-88 COMPANIES WITH CANADIAN HEAD OFFICES | 1987-88 COMPANIES WITH CALGARY HEAD OFFICES | 1987-88 % OF CAN. TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) Exploration, Development & Production | 623 | 510 | 272 | 53% | 820 | 790 | 664 | 84.1% |
| 2) Service & Supply | 746 | 700 | 222 | 32% | 1,882 | 1,860 | 597 | 32.1% |
| 3) Consulting | 237 | 205 | 144 | 70% | 502 | 499 | 356 | 71.3% |
| 4) Geophysical | 41 | 37 | 31 | 84% | 44 | 41 | 36 | 87.8% |
| 5) Oilwell Drilling | 48 | 47 | 32 | 68% | 76 | 76 | 57 | 75.0% |
| 6) Oilwell Servicing | 62 | 62 | 26 | 42% | 74 | 74 | 19 | 25.7% |
| 7) Oil & Gas Processing | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76 | 75 | 49 | 65.3% |
| 8) Pipeline & Power Distributors | 93 | 89 | 46 | 52% | 48 | 47 | 29 | 61.7% |
| 9) Refining, Marketing, Processing & Plant Operators | 66 | 55 | 22 | 40% | 39 | 39 | 25 | 64.1% |
| 10) Leasebrokers & Land Agents | 50 | 50 | 36 | 72% | 54 | 54 | 42 | 77.8% |
| 11) Financial & Investment | -- | -- | -- | -- | 103 | 103 | 39 | 37.9% |
| 12) Transportation & Oilfield Co. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 265 | 265 | 31 | 11.7% |

Source: Canadian Oil Register

## AGRICULTURE

Calgary is a significant agricultural centre as well as a major energy centre. The importance of Calgary as an agricultural centre stems from the fact that Alberta is a major agricultural producer. Annual farm cash receipts in Alberta have increased from $602 million in 1964 to an estimated $3,982 million in 1987. The annual farm expenses for 1987 are estimated at $2,537 million. The majority of agricultural revenue is derived from three commodities, cattle, wheat and small grains. Although Calgary is not a producer of these goods, it benefits from a wide range of agricultural-based industries and services. These include food processing, farm equipment and supply marketing, livestock and grain marketing, a wide variety of agri-services, numerous agricultural publications, livestock shows and sales, and regular agricultural conventions.

Of particular importance is the food processing industry, which accounted for the majority of growth in the value of manufacturing shipments in Calgary in recent years. Furthermore, in 1984, the food and beverage industries employed one-fifth (20.1%) of all manufacturing workers, the largest portion of all Calgary manufacturing industries. The food processing industry benefits not only from Calgary's close proximity to agricultural producers, but also because Calgary is a substantial consumer of food products and it is ideally located to distribute to other major markets.
Source: Statistics Canada CAT.No. 31-209

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Calgary manufacturing and service companies supply global markets with ease. Worldwide buyers recognize the expertise, technology, quality and price competitiveness of Calgary suppliers. Domestic exports originating in Alberta for 1987 are estimated at $ 11,782,700,000.

## MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing industry in Calgary, although traditionally oriented toward products for the agricultural and oil and gas industries, is gradually diversifying, notably into food processing, clothing and high technology. This diversification can be attributed to Calgary's excellent transportation infrastructure, with an inland container port and international airport; a well-trained, capable and available work force, with one of Canada's best records of management/labor relations and a central location within the Western Canadian market.

The oil and gas industry demands high quality precision products and technical expertise. These high standards have developed capabilities that are now being used to exploit opportunities in other manufacturing sectors, particularly for defence-related products.

Calgary's manufacturing industry has four major sectors in terms of contribution to employment and value of manufacturing shipments. These are: (1) food and beverage, (2) printing, publishing and allied industries, (3) fabricated metal products and (4) electrical and electronic products. Other strong sectors in Calgary manufacturing include furniture and fixtures and transportation equipment.

The outlook for continuing growth in Calgary's manufacturing industry is excellent given the city's central location in the Western Canadian market and ready access to the Western United States and Pacific Rim.

### MANUFACTURING VALUE

| | 1977 | 1987 |
|---|---|---|
| Calgary | $ 1,326,530,000 | $ 3,535,500,000 |
| Alberta | $ 6,020,200,000 | $ 16,620,900,000 |
| Canada | $ 108,998,000,000 | $ 261,655,000,000 |

Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics 1977, 1988

### PERCENTAGE OF MANUFACTURING VALUE

| | 1987 % |
|---|---|
| Calgary as a percent of Alberta | 21.27 |
| Calgary as a percent of Canada | 1.35 |
| Alberta as a percent of Canada | 6.35 |

Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics, 1988
Stats Can, CAT.No.31-001

## RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Calgary is home to the largest concentration of research facilities in Western Canada. Many of the major energy companies operate exploration and production laboratories here. Approximately two-thirds of Alberta's 3,700 employees in research and development are employed in Calgary.

There are two research parks in the city. The oldest, the 105 acre University Research Park, is the second largest park in Canada, with 310,000 square feet of developed facilities and 600 employees on site. The Calgary Research and Development Authority is developing the 1,100 acre Calgary Research and Development Park to house research and research based manufacturing facilities.

The University of Calgary has developed considerable strength in medicine, physics, computer science, chemical and electrical engineering. External funding of research exceeds $35 million per year. The University's computing centre houses Canada's third super computer, a Cyber 205, the only Canadian super computing facility available to private industry.

The Province of Alberta strongly supports research and development providing, in absolute terms, more funding than any other provincial government. Most provincially funded research is performed by industry with the funds channelled through agencies such as Alberta Oil Sands Technology Research Authority, Farming for the Future and the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research.

## ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

More than two-thirds of Alberta's 675 advanced technology companies are located in Calgary, employing approximately 10,000 people with annual revenues of $1 billion. One-seventh of the world's seismic industry operates from Calgary, with more than 3,000 individuals employed by seismic service companies in data processing (image processing) and interpretation. Telecommunications equipment development and manufacture employ approximately 2,000. Calgary is a major world centre for supervisory control and data acquisition development (SCADA) and manufacture; several local companies generate annual sales exceeding $65 million in total. Industrial instrumentation, software biotechnology and a specialized group of companies providing technology intensive products and services to the energy industry make up the balance of the local advanced technology industry.

The population of Calgary is highly educated. Over 66% of the adult population has some post secondary education, reflecting the fact that Calgary has the highest concentration among Canadian cities of employees in science, engineering and mathematics, 44 per thousand population, compared with a national average of 22 per thousand.

The Calgary Research and Development Authority operates Discovery Place I, a multi-tenant research facility and the Calgary Advanced Technology Centre, a small business incubator, to assist the launching and rapid growth of advanced technology companies. Discovery Place I, together with the Incubator provide affordable space plus office services and management assistance, including access to technology and funding. The Incubator also appeals to companies moving to Alberta by providing contacts and services which can accelerate entry to Alberta and Canadian markets.

Information about Discovery Place I and the Calgary Advanced Technology Centre/Incubator may be obtained from: Calgary Research and Development Authority, #140, 6815 - 8 Street, NE, Calgary, AB T2E 7H7. Phone: (403) 295-1011

## CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry in Calgary has rebounded from a recent economic slump. The number of building permits issued in 1987 was 14,038 which is a four year high. The value of these permits increased 12% from $573,300,000 in 1986 to $651,258,000 in 1987.

Calgary office space vacancy rates peaked at 24% in February 1984 and have declined since then. This downward trend in vacancies was interrupted and reversed in 1986 as a result of the decline in oil prices. However, with a firming of oil prices in the $US 16 - $US 18 per barrel range and higher in 1987, office space leasing became more active. The 1987 vacancy rate for the downtown core and the Beltline area was 15.6%. The city-wide vacancy rate for the year was 17.9%. Over 2.6 million square feet of new office space is expected to come on stream in 1988 and 1989.

Residential construction for 1987 was up 52.52% over 1986. New residential construction of $342,040,000 took place in 1987.

Throughout Calgary, expansions to all existing major shopping malls have either been recently completed or announced. As forecast from developers' current plans, new shopping centres and expansions to existing shopping centres could add in excess of 5 million square feet of retail space to the Calgary market over the period 1987 through 1992.

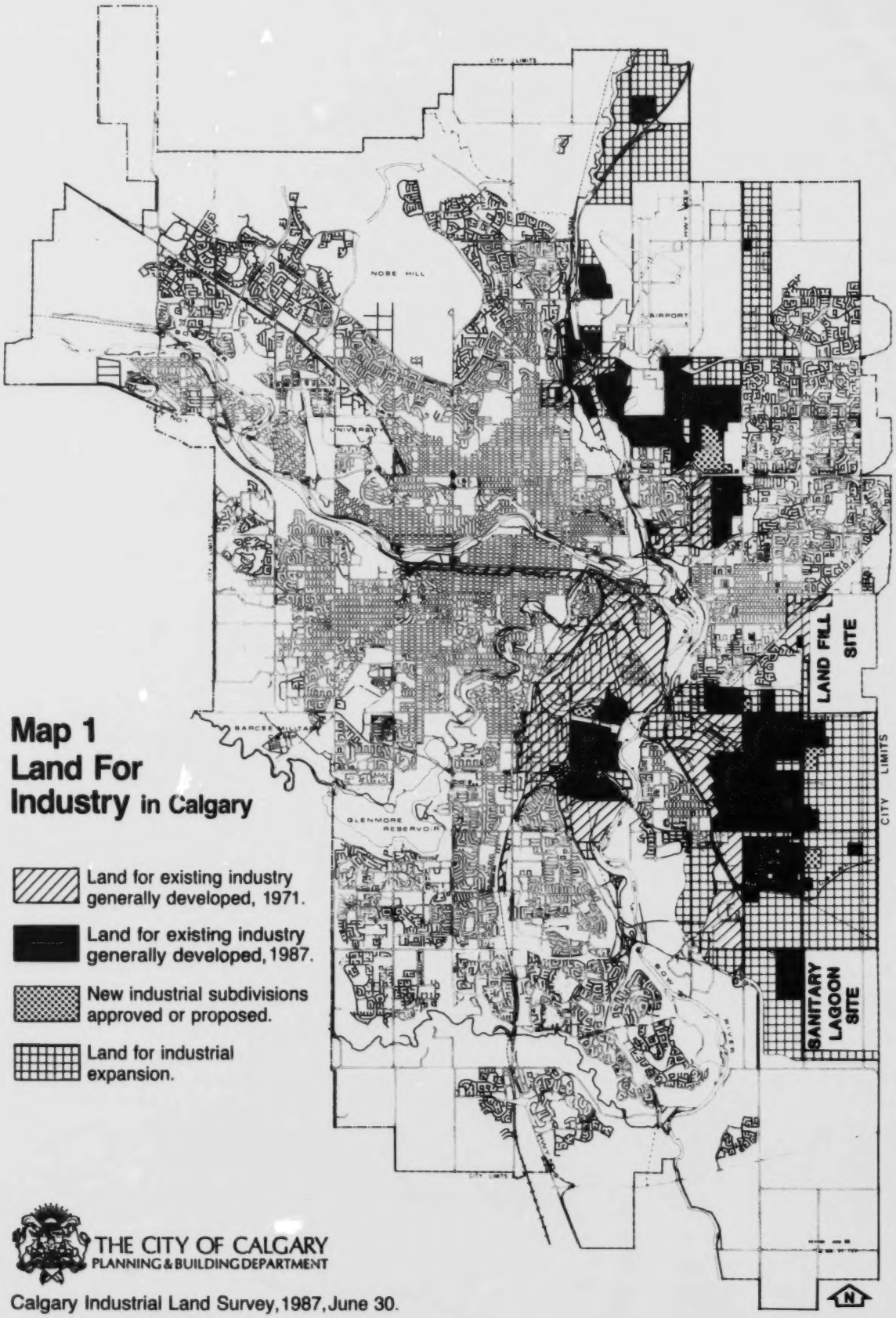
### BUILDING PERMITS

| Year | Number of Permits | Value of Permits | Year | Number of Permits | Value of Permits |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 7,751 | $ 173,400,000 | 1979 | 18,288 | $ 1,105,000,000 |
| 1971 | 9,245 | 193,900,000 | 1980 | 19,584 | 1,405,500,000 |
| 1972 | 10,224 | 223,600,000 | 1981 | 21,396 | 2,536,800,000 |
| 1973 | 11,545 | 242,000,000 | 1982 | 14,375 | 1,080,000,000 |
| 1974 | 11,523 | 275,900,000 | 1983 | 14,268 | 427,700,000 |
| 1975 | 14,070 | 393,100,000 | 1984 | 12,080 | 411,400,000 |
| 1976 | 13,755 | 448,400,000 | 1985 | 12,670 | 477,900,000 |
| 1977 | 14,806 | 820,400,000 | 1986 | 11,745 | 573,300,000 |
| 1978 | 16,693 | 1,059,400,000 | 1987 | 14,038 | 651,258,000 |

### BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CANADIAN PROVINCES (000's)

| PROVINCE | 1980 | 1986 | 1987 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newfoundland | $ 142,666 | $ 207,471 | $ 197,474 |
| Prince Edward Island | 45,833 | 106,865 | 123,557 |
| Nova Scotia | 328,176 | 755,643 | 766,891 |
| New Brunswick | 201,615 | 461,096 | 503,666 |
| Quebec | 2,512,973 | 5,886,663 | 7,884,066 |
| Ontario | 4,404,905 | 11,359,496 | 14,641,081 |
| Manitoba | 267,321 | 809,764 | 861,656 |
| Saskatchewan | 545,624 | 741,497 | 662,194 |
| **ALBERTA** | **4,015,037** | **1,840,743** | **1,845,960** |
| British Columbia | 2,951,000 | 2,420,726 | 2,805,972 |
| Yukon & N.W.T. | 36,970 | 100,483 | 77,932 |

Source: Statistics Canada




# Map 1
# Land For Industry in Calgary

Land for existing industry generally developed, 1971.

Land for existing industry generally developed, 1987.

New industrial subdivisions approved or proposed.

Land for industrial expansion.

THE CITY OF CALGARY
PLANNING & BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Calgary Industrial Land Survey, 1987, June 30.

## CALGARY INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET

The market for industrial real estate in Calgary continues on an upward climb. For the fourth consecutive year, the overall vacancy rate for industrial space has declined. In fact, as of August 1988 the overall industrial vacancy rate is 6.8%, a six year low.

The following charts review the specific changing market conditions in each of the various industrial parks. As well, there is a historical eight year review of the vacancy trends.

** Please note:
The total number and names of the industrial parks found on the next three pages do not match identically. This is due to the use of several sources of information. As well, many names are unofficial, some listings only refer to a section of a park and not all boundaries between the various parks are officially set.

### MARKET TREND

| YEAR | SQUARE FEET VACANT | % VACANT |
|---|---|---|
| 1988 | 3,563,295 | 6.8% |
| 1987 | 5,060,222 | 9.6% |
| 1986 | 5,717,097 | 11.3% |
| 1985 | 6,394,097 | 12.7% |
| 1984 | 6,651,502 | 13.3% |
| 1983 | 4,994,247 | 10.0% |
| 1982 | 1,914,879 | 3.9% |
| 1981 | 1,131,526 | 2.4% |

### CENTRAL

| District | Sq. Ft. Total | Sq. Ft. Vacant | % Vacant 1988 | % Vacant 1987 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alyth-Inglewood: | 1,646,055 | 270,950 | 16.5% | 13.1% | -9.3% |
| Bonnybrook: | 1,714,197 | 18,910 | 1.1% | 10.4% | -4.9% |
| Burns: | 2,356,750 | 82,265 | 3.5% | 8.4% | -4.9% |
| East Fairview: | 1,432,899 | 166,593 | 11.6% | 17.0% | -5.4% |
| Fairview: | 1,267,152 | 80,341 | 6.3% | 11.0% | -4.7% |
| Haysboro: | 218,400 | 0 | 0.0% | 4.7% | -4.7% |
| Highfield: | 3,568,945 | 290,785 | 8.1% | 8.9% | -0.8% |
| North Manchester: | 3,298,454 | 151,542 | 4.6% | 8.1% | -3.5% |
| South Manchester: | 4,260,601 | 216,843 | 5.1% | 8.6% | -3.5% |
| Riverview: | 887,118 | 18,359 | 2.1% | 11.3% | -9.2% |
| Central Total: | 20,650,571 | 1,296,588 | 6.3% | 9.9% | -3.6% |

### NORTHEAST

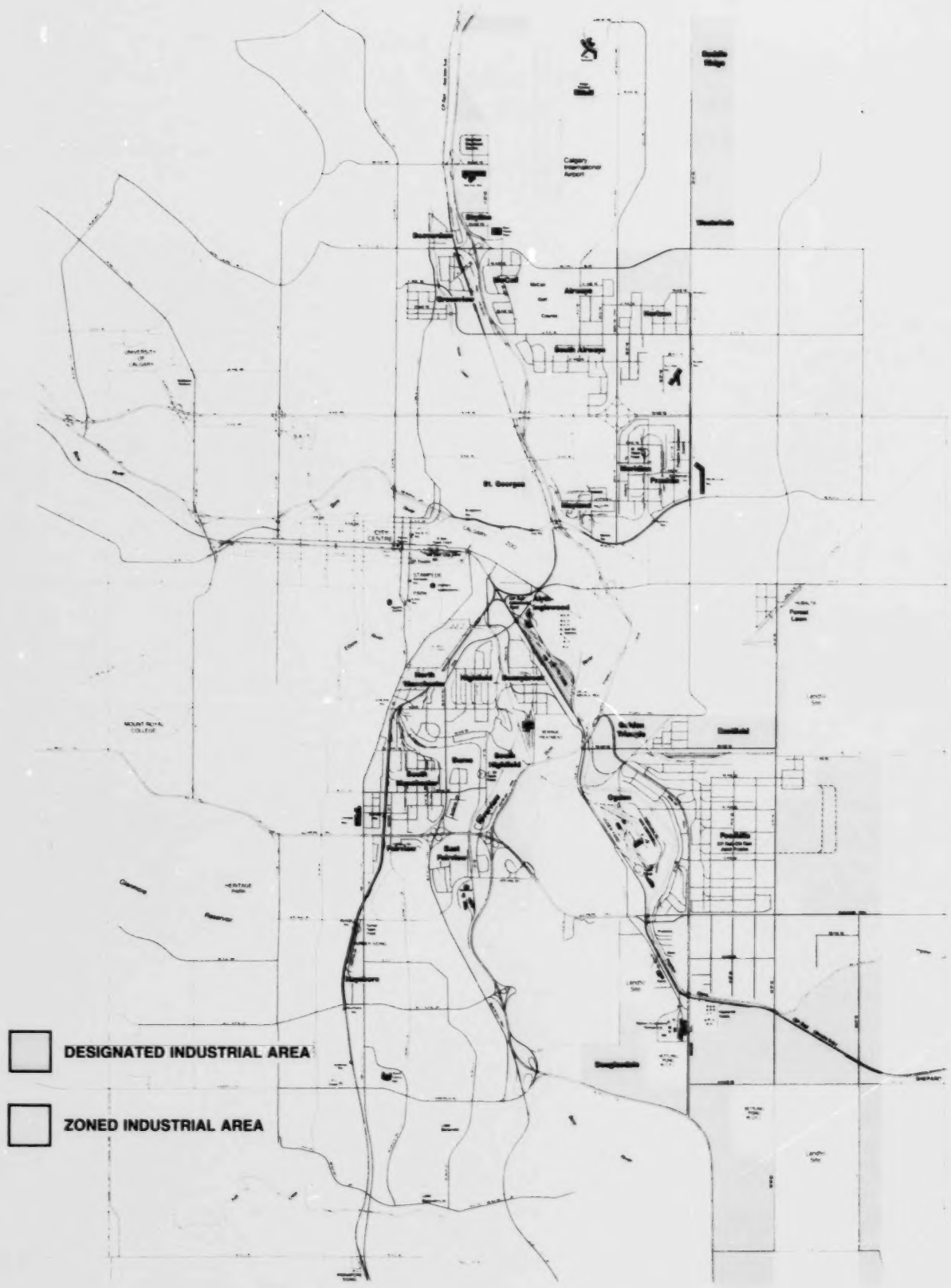
| District | Sq. Ft. Total | Sq. Ft. Vacant | % Vacant 1988 | % Vacant 1987 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Airways: | 2,164,703 | 82,374 | 3.8% | 8.2% | -4.4% |
| South Airways: | 2,567,821 | 175,813 | 6.8% | 5.5% | 1.3% |
| Beaverdam: | 741,223 | 50,526 | 6.8% | 12.3% | -5.5% |
| Greenview: | 1,937,908 | 121,315 | 6.3% | 6.2% | 0.1% |
| Horizon: | 1,406,879 | 49,361 | 3.5% | 7.0% | -3.5% |
| Mayland: | 1,204,905 | 113,834 | 9.4% | 13.6% | -4.2% |
| McCall: | 3,252,586 | 223,601 | 6.9% | 7.9% | -1.0% |
| Meridian-Franklin: | 3,387,287 | 235,556 | 7.0% | 11.3% | -4.3% |
| Skyline: | 736,659 | 66,519 | 9.0% | 14.6% | -5.6% |
| Northeast Total: | 17,399,971 | 1,118,899 | 6.4% | 8.8% | -2.4% |

### SOUTHEAST

| District | Sq. Ft. Total | Sq. Ft. Vacant | % Vacant 1988 | % Vacant 1987 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foothills: | 11,890,749 | 1,022,503 | 8.6% | 11.4% | -2.8% |
| Forest Lawn: | 735,359 | 14,080 | 1.9% | 2.9% | -1.0% |
| Ogden: | 580,315 | 76,225 | 13.1% | 7.2% | 5.9% |
| Section 22/23: | 1,264,097 | 35,000 | 2.8% | 2.2% | 0.6% |
| Southeast Total: | 14,470,520 | 1,147,808 | 7.9% | 10.0% | -2.1% |

| | | | | Absorption |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Calgary Total:** | 52,521,062 | 3,563,295 | 6.8% | 1,341,260 sq. ft. |

Source: Royal LePage, Calgary Annual Industrial Market Survey


DESIGNATED INDUSTRIAL AREA
ZONED INDUSTRIAL AREA

# Looking for land or a suitable building in these developing areas?

# ASK US!

**1**

**CALGARY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT PARK**

Location: 85 Street N.W. and 112 Avenue N.W.
Owned by: Calgary Research & Development Authority.
Total acres: 1,066±, of which all acres are available.
Zoned: Technology Park Concept.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**2**

**CALGARY AGRA PARK**

Location: West of Deerfoot Trail & North of Beddington/Delacour Road N.E.
Owned by: Various owners
Total acres: 92±, of which 58± acres are available.
Zoned: Agricultural, light and medium industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**3**

**CROWFOOT CENTRE**

Location: Northwest corner of Crowchild Trail and Nosehill Drive N.W.
Owned by: Melcor Development Ltd.
Total acres: 126±, of which 55± acres are available.
Zoned: Retail, commercial and business park.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**4**

**DEERFOOT BUSINESS CENTRE**

Location: East of Deerfoot Trail at 64 Avenue N.E.
Owned by: Carma Developers Ltd.
Total acres: 200±, of which 114± acres are available.
Zoned: Commercial office and business park.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**5**

**CALGARY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT BUSINESS PARK**

Location: Calgary International Airport
Owned by: Transport Canada
Total acres: 2,489± of which 160± acres are available
Zoned: Light to medium industrial, retail, commercial and business park.
Price per acre: Short & long term lease only, that is subject to Negotiation

**6**

**SKYLINE PARK**

Location: East & west side of Deerfoot Trail, North of McKnight Boulevard.
Owned by: Dominion Construction, The Bentall Group
Total acres: 86±, of which 8± acres are available.
Zoned: Industrial and commercial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**7**

**PEGASUS BUSINESS PARK**

Location: North of McKnight Boulevard, and west of Barlow Trail N.E.
Owned by: City of Calgary.
Total acres: 30±, of which 30± acres are available.
Zoned: Light to medium industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**8**

**UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PARK**

Location: North of 32 Avenue N.W., between 31 Street and 37 Street N.W.
Owned by: Government of the Province of Alberta
Total acres: 105±, of which 12± acres are available.
Zoned: Research Park concept.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**9**

**McCALL INDUSTRIAL PARK**

Location: East of 12 Street N.E. between 36 Avenue & 40 Avenue N.E.
Owned by: Marathon Realty Company Ltd.
Total acres: 24±, of which 8± acres are available.
Zoned: Light to medium industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**10**

**SUNRIDGE BUSINESS PARK (HORIZON ESTATES)**

Location: West of 36 Street N.E. between 32 Avenue & 39 Avenue N.E.
Owned by: B.C.E. Development Corporation.
Total acres: 160±, of which 35± acres are available.
Zoned: Light to medium industrial and commercial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation

**11**

**OPUS BUSINESS PARK**

Location: South of 32 Avenue N.E. & East of 12 Street N.E.
Owned by: Opus Building Corporation.
Total acres: 10±, of which 9.5± acres are available.
Zoned: Commercial and business park.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**12**

**SOUTH AIRWAYS INDUSTRIAL PARK (PHASE V)**

Location: West of Barlow Trail N.E. between 20 Avenue & 24 Avenue N.E.
Owned by: City of Calgary
Total acres: 30±, of which 10± acres are available.
Zoned: Light to medium industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**13**

**AERO PARK, CROSSROADS MARKET**

Location: West of Barlow Trail and North of 16 Avenue N.E.
Owned by: Crossroads Market Ltd.
Total acres: 23±, of which 13± acres are available.
Zoned: Light industrial, commercial and business park.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**14**

**SUNRIDGE BUSINESS PARK (PHASE III & PHASE IV)**

Location: South of 32 Avenue N.E. & west of 36 Street N.E.
Owned by: B.C.E. Development Corporation.
Total acres: 60±, of which 34± acres are available.
Zoned: Commercial and light industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation

**15**

**SUNRIDGE BUSINESS PARK**

Location: Between Barlow Trail and 36 Street N.E. and between the TransCanada Highway and Sunridge Blvd. N.E.
Owned by: B.C.E. Development Corporation.
Total acres: 203±, of which 180± acres are available.
Zoned: Commercial and light industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**16**

**MAYLAND BUSINESS CENTRE**

Location: 1709 - 8th Avenue N.E.
Owned by: Barbican Properties Inc.
Total sq. ft.: 315,000, of which 150,000 sq. ft. are available.
Zoned: Commercial office and business park.
Price per sq. ft.: Subject to negotiation.

**17**

**MAYLAND INDUSTRIAL PARK**

Location: Between Deerfoot & Barlow Trail N.E., North of Memorial Drive N.E.
Owned by: Marathon Realty Company Ltd.
Total acres: 222±, of which 17± acres are available.
Zoned: Light to medium industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**18**

**INTERPLEX CENTRE**

Location: East of Barlow Trail and North of Memorial Drive N.E.
Owned by: Bentall Properties Ltd. and Melcor Developments Ltd.
Total acres: 24±, of which 22± acres are available.
Zoned: Commercial and business park.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**19**

**ALYTH INDUSTRIAL**

Location: Blackfoot Trail SE and 26 Avenue SE
Owned by: Marathon Realty Company Ltd.
Total acres: 23±, of which all acres are available
Zoned: Heavy Industrial
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation

**20**

**BONNYBROOK INDUSTRIAL**

Location: Between Ogden Road SE and Bonnybrook Road SE
Owned by: Marathon Realty Company Ltd.
Total acres: 20±, of which all acres are available
Zoned: Light Industrial
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation

**21**

**SOUTH HIGHFIELD INDUSTRIAL**

Location: 46 Avenue S.E. and 11 Street S.E.
Owned by: City of Calgary
Total acres: 53±, of which all acres are available.
Zoned: Light to medium industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**22**

**GOLDEN TRIANGLE PARK**

Location: North of 50 Avenue S.E. and West of 36 Street S.E.
Owned by: Various owners
Total acres: 105±, of which 55± acres are available.
Zoned: Light to medium industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**23**

**CALGARY INDUSTRIAL**

Location: North of 50 Avenue S.E., and East of 36 Street S.E.
Owned by: The Royal Bank of Canada
Total acres: 37±, of which all acres are available.
Zoned: Light industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**24**

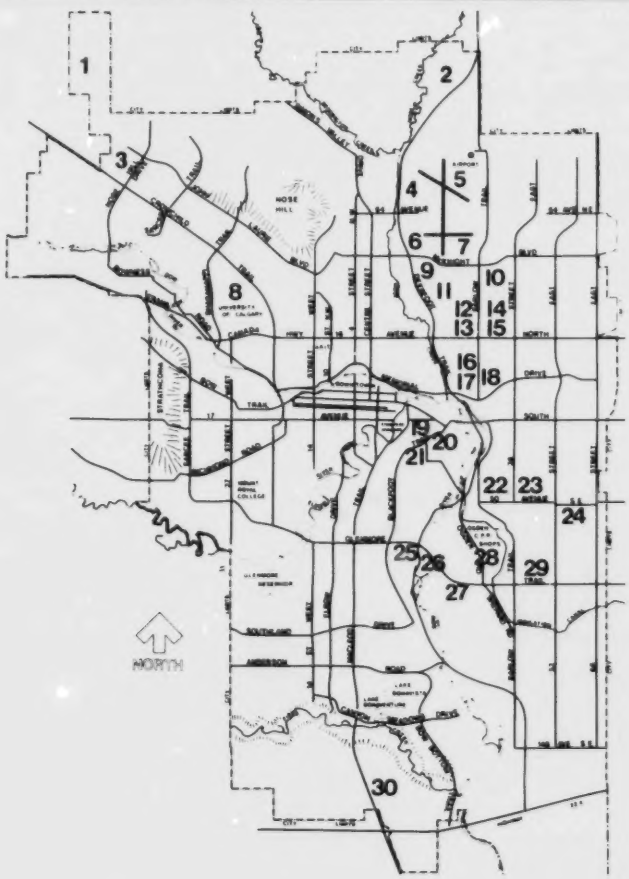
**STARFIELD INDUSTRIAL ESTATES**

Location: South of 50 Avenue S.E. and East of 52 Street S.E.
Owned by: Prudential Insurance Company of America.
Total acres: 73±, of which 48± acres are available.
Zoned: Light to heavy industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**25**

**EAST FAIRVIEW INDUSTRIAL**

Location: Between Glenmore Trail & Heritage Drive S.E. & West of Deerfoot Trail.
Owned by: City of Calgary.
Total acres: 42±, of which 10± acres are available.
Zoned: Light to medium industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.




**26**

**CALGARY AUTO CENTRE**

Location: Between Glenmore Trail & Heritage Drive S.E. and East of Deerfoot Trail
Owned by: Calgary Auto Centre Ltd.
Total acres: 33±, of which 15± acres are available.
Zoned: Auto Dealer Centre.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**27**

**RIVERBEND BUSINESS PARK**

Location: South of Glenmore Trail S.E. & West of 24 Street S.E.
Owned by: Riverbend Business Park Inc.
Total acres: 70±, of which 65± acres are available.
Zoned: Commercial office and business park.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**28**

**OGDEN INDUSTRIAL PARK**

Location: Ogdendale Road S.E. & South of 61 Avenue S.E.
Owned by: Marathon Realty Company Ltd.
Total acres: 172±, of which 7± acres are available.
Zoned: Heavy industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**29**

**EAST FOOTHILLS INDUSTRIAL PARK**

Location: Between 50 Avenue & Glenmore Trail S.E. & 44 Street & 52 Street S.E.
Owned by: City of Calgary.
Total acres: 1,500±, of which 200± acres are available.
Zoned: Light to heavy industrial.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**30**

**MIDNAPORE OFFICE PARK**

Location: East of Macleod Trail South & South of Midlake Boulevard S.E.
Owned by: Genstar Development Company
Total acres: 105±, of which 20± acres are available.
Zoned: Commercial and business park.
Price per acre: Subject to negotiation.

**For more information on any of these site locations or other established areas, contact the Calgary Economic Development Authority (403) 268-2771.**

**Published August, 1988, subject to change without notice.**

Calgary has an office space vacancy rate of 17.9%, therefore, there is ample office space available at very reasonable rates. The beltline district of Calgary, on the outer fringe of the downtown core, provides very attractive rates ($3.00 - $8.00) and rates for the downtown core are considerably less than comparable space in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

SUMMARY OF OFFICE MARKET CONDITIONS BY AREA AS OF JULY 1, 1988

| DISTRICT | TOTAL INVENTORY | VACANT SQ.FT. | PERCENT | 1988 YTD NET ABSORPTION SQ.FT. | QUOTED NET RATES PER SQ.FT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Downtown Core | 25,591,819 | 4,014,385 | 15.47 | 314,082 | |
| Class A | 17,156,439 | 1,987,230 | 11.34 | 223,222 | $11.00 - 10.00 |
| Class B | 5,566,136 | 1,312,740 | 23.58 | 70,531 | $ 4.00 - 8.00 |
| Class C | 2,869,244 | 714,415 | 24.90 | 20,329 | $ 0.00 - 6.00 |
| Beltline | 2,675,916 | 472,987 | 17.68 | 12,724 | $ 3.00 - 8.00 |
| Northeast | 2,920,513 | 936,185 | 32.06 | 2,329 | $ 4.00 - 8.00 |
| Northwest | 833,163 | 121,953 | 14.64 | 1,494 | $ 6.00 - 10.00 |
| South | 3,397,309 | 831,570 | 24.48 | 18,807 | $ 4.00 - 9.00 |
| City Total | 35,426,830 | 6,377,080 | 17.82 | 323,988 | |

Source: Royal LePage Real Estate Services Ltd., Calgary Office Space Review, July 1, 1988

ABSORPTION OF OFFICE SPACE 1981 - 1988

| | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Absorption Sq.Ft. | 1,257,500 | 325,2225 | 694,576 | 1,226,000 | (531,500) | 811,508 | 223,222 |

*First six months of 1988
Source: Royal LePage, Calgary Office Space Review, July 1, 1988.

## RETAIL TRADE

There are eight regional shopping centres which contain approximately 5.14 million square feet of retail space. Calgary also has 14 sector level shopping centres with approximately 2.6 million square feet of retail space.

Within the downtown core, approximately 1.5 million square feet of the retail space are considered to be of a regional nature. The most significant recent development is the new Eaton's Centre which replaced the existing Eaton's store and is slightly smaller in size. It has not substantially affected the total amount of regional retail space within the downtown core.

Calgary's retail sector expansion can be attributed to high consumer demand evidenced by Calgary's changing demographics and strong retail sales figures. In 1986, 54.9% of the city's population was within the 25-64 year old age group; by 1991 they will make up 58.3%. This age group is the most economically active and stable segment of the city's population.

Calgary has consistently maintained strong retail sales with 31.02% ($4,777,513,000) of Alberta's retail trade in 1987 and the highest department store sales per capita of Canada's major metropolitan areas that year.

## CALGARY RETAIL TRADE 1982-1985 BY BUSINESS CATEGORY (000's)

| | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food, beverage, drug | 984,687 | 986,127 | 997,755 | 1,053,493 |
| Apparel & accessories | 268,119 | 221,325 | 232,633 | 257,192 |
| Home furnishings & appliances | 247,123 | 236,859 | 242,666 | 225,826 |
| Automotive | 1,344,148 | 1,196,561 | 1,351,914 | 1,497,826 |
| General merchandise | 977,302 | 936,506 | 954,983 | 1,034,782 |
| Other retail stores | 502,126 | 479,568 | 491,491 | 473,173 |
| **Total Retail Trade** | **4,341,505** | **4,056,946** | **4,271,442** | **4,542,293** |

Source: Alberta Bureau of Statistics

## 1987 SELECTED METROPOLITAN MAJOR & JUNIOR DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

| | Total Sales* |
|---|---|
| **CALGARY** | **$ 571,150,000** |
| Edmonton (Metro) | 651,643,000 |
| Winnipeg | 546,002,000 |
| Vancouver | 1,055,331,000 |
| Ottawa-Hull | 600,072,000 |
| Hamilton | 379,934,000 |
| Toronto | 2,110,250,000 |
| Quebec | 343,777,000 |
| Montreal | 1,429,386,000 |

* Source: Statistics Canada

**INFLATION - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

Calgary had a year of relatively low consumer price inflation in 1987. The annual rate of inflation last year was 3.8%, slightly higher than 1986's rate of 3.5%, but still below the national rate of 4.4% for the fifth consecutive year.

The rate of overall consumer price inflation in 1987 for Calgary was relatively small due to low price increases in housing, a component constituting 43% of the total weight for the consumer basket of goods used in the Consumer Price Index. Moderate increases occurred in clothing, health & personal, transportation and food cost. These last four components make up 42.5% of the total basket of consumer purchases.

## INFLATION RATE COMPARISON OF CANADIAN CITIES - 1987

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vancouver | 3.1% | Winnipeg | 4.2 |
| Halifax | 3.6 | Edmonton | 4.2 |
| **CALGARY** | **3.8** | Montreal | 4.5 |
| Ottawa | 4.0 | Toronto | 5.6 |

## CALGARY AND CANADA HISTORICAL ANNUAL INFLATION RATES

| | CALGARY | | | | | | | CANADA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1987 |
| Food | 10.6 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Housing | 15.3 | 16.1 | 3.2 | (0.6) | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 4.1 |
| Transportation | 17.3 | 13.5 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Health & Personal Care | 11.8 | 14.3 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| Clothing | 8.5 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| Recreation, Education & Reading | 9.4 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Tobacco & Alcohol | 13.8 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 9.7 | 7.0 | 10.5 | 14.8 | 6.7 |
| **CALGARY - ALL ITEMS** | **13.3** | **12.0** | **4.5** | **2.5** | **2.9** | **3.5** | **3.8** | |
| **CANADA - ALL ITEMS** | **12.5** | **10.8** | **5.8** | **4.4** | **4.0** | **4.1** | | **4.4** |

( ) Indicates a decrease
Source: Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index

**TOURISM**

Tourism in Calgary and Alberta is an industry with good opportunity for economic development. Calgary, situated just one hour east of the Canadian Rockies, is a cosmopolitan city with a wide variety of restaurants, varying nightlife, extensive shopping and first class hotels. The city has numerous attractions such as The Calgary Zoo and Prehistoric Park, Heritage Park, The Planetarium and Space Science Centre and The Glenbow Museum. In 1988, Calgary hosted the most successful Winter Olympic Games ever, leaving behind a legacy of world class sporting facilities such as the Olympic Saddledome, home of the NHL Calgary Flames Hockey Club, the Olympic speed skating oval on the University of Calgary campus, and the bobsled, luge and ski jumping facilities at Canada Olympic Park. As well, Lindsay Park Aquatic Centre is dedicated to the training of amateur athletes. Other professional sport franchises include the CFL Calgary Stampeders Football Club, the AAA Calgary Cannons Baseball Club and the WBL Calgary 88's Basketball Club. Calgary is also recognized worldwide for the annual Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, known as "The Greatest Outdoor Show On Earth", and numerous international equestrian events at Spruce Meadows.

During 1987, 7.4 million people visited Calgary with total expenditures estimated at $475.0 million, sustaining an estimated 26,600 jobs. Visitors to Calgary were: 66% Canadian; 27% USA; 7% International (United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany and others). Source: Calgary Tourist and Convention Bureau.

Calgary is a good location for conventions and trade shows. The city has a spacious downtown convention centre, exhibit space at Stampede Park and luxury hotels with convention facilities. During 1987, Calgary attracted a total of 305 conventions with over 80,000 delegates which brought over $40 million to the city and 35 trade shows with attendance figures in excess of 309,000 people, resulting in $19 million in expenditures.

The promotion of the tourism industry in Calgary is coordinated and directed by The Calgary Tourist and Convention Bureau (CTCB), an association that promotes the city as a convention, trade show and visitor destination.

For further information, CTCB can be contacted at (403) 263-8510, Telex No. 03-821612, Fax. No. (403) 262-3809 or their offices at Suite 200, 237 - 8 Avenue S.E., Calgary, Alberta T2G OK8.

**CALGARY VISITORS AND EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES**

| Year | Visitors | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|
| 1982 | 5.3 Million | 340.0 Million |
| 1983 | 5.4 Million | 346.8 Million |
| 1984 | 5.4 Million | 359.6 Million |
| 1985 | 5.9 Million | 381.0 Million |
| 1986 | 6.9 Million | 449.0 Million |
| 1987 | 7.4 Million | 475.0 Million |
| 1988* | 8.2 Million | 623.0 Million |

* Projected figures
Source: Calgary Tourist & Convention Bureau

**HOTEL/MOTEL AND ROOM INVENTORY FOR CALGARY AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS:**

| | Number of Hotels/Motels | Number of Rooms |
|---|---|---|
| Airdrie | 3 | 119 |
| Banff | 28 | 2,700 |
| CALGARY | 64 | 8,100 |
| Canmore | 17 | 450 |
| Cochrane | 1 | 16 |
| High River | 4 | 105 |
| Kananaskis | 1 | 255 |
| Lake Louise | 5 | 971 |
| Okotoks | 1 | 13 |
| Strathmore | 4 | 104 |

Source: Implications of the XV Olympic Winter Games on Canada Employment Centres

**CALGARY AVERAGE DAILY ROOM RATES**

| Number of Rooms | 1986 | 1987 | %Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-84 rooms | $34.37 | $34.44 | +0.2% |
| 85-199 rooms | 43.48 | 45.31 | +4.2 |
| 200+ rooms | 56.74 | 58.44 | +3.0 |
| TOTAL | $52.83 | $54.47 | +3.1 |

Source: Calgary Tourist and Convention Bureau

# Finance

First Canadian Centre

## FINANCE

The importance of Calgary as a financial centre came as a result of the oil and agricultural industries in Southern Alberta. The petroleum industry is a capital intensive industry requiring large amounts of capital to explore, develop and produce. As the industry grew, so did the need for capital. This created a substantial capital market in Calgary resulting in some chartered banks locating their western, regional (prairie provinces) and Alberta head offices here.

The need for capital was not limited to domestic markets. Companies began searching international markets for capital. As a result, internationals banks began to establish offices in Calgary. At present there are 14 international banks located here.

The need for capital brought about the development of the Calgary Stock Exchange in 1914, which is now the Alberta Stock Exchange. The exchange has continued to grow and in 1987 experienced another increase over the 1986 volumes and values of shares traded.

In addition to these sources of capital, there are a number of financial services available to the consumer, including personal banking, insurance, financial planning, mortgage and brokerage services.

**CALGARY'S RETAIL BANKS (as of August 1988).**

| BANK | # of BRANCHES | # of *ABM's |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of British Columbia Hong Kong | 1 | |
| Bank of Montreal | 34 | 46 |
| Bank of Nova Scotia | 32 | 15 |
| Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce | 43 | 38 |
| Lloyds Bank | 2 | |
| National Bank Of Canada | 1 | |
| Royal Bank of Canada | 41 | 75 |
| Toronto-Dominion | 24 | 31 |
| Bank of Alberta | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 179 | 206 |

*(ABM) - Automated Banking Machine

**MULTINATIONAL BANKS IN CALGARY**

Calgary's business community now enjoys the advantages of having direct local access to the vast international money markets and services provided by multinational banks. Fourteen multinationals are located in Calgary:

BCCI Canada Inc. (Luxembourg)
Bank of America Canada Ltd. (U.S.A.)
Bank of Tokyo Canada Ltd. (Japan)
Barclays Bank of Canada Ltd. (U.K.)
Chemical Bank of Canada (U.S.A.)
Citibank Canada Corp. Ltd. (U.S.A.)
Credit Lyonnais Canada Ltd. (France)
Credit Suisse (Switzerland)
Hong Kong Bank of Canada (Hong Kong)
Lloyds Bank Canada Ltd. (U.K.)
National Westminster Bank of Canada (U.K.)
Security Pacific Bank of Canada (U.S.A.)
Swiss Bank Corporation (Canada) Ltd. (Switzerland)
Union Bank of Switzerland Ltd. (Switzerland)

## BANK OF CANADA

Calgary is the location for the Bank of Canada in Alberta. It has long been the practice of the bank to locate in a province's financial centre. The Calgary office employs approximately 40 workers and the Edmonton office employs 1 representative.

## TREASURY BRANCHES

The Treasury Branches of Alberta were set up by the Alberta Government in the 1930s to expand the scope of financial services to Albertans, particularly in rural areas. In Calgary, there are ten Treasury Branches, a large divisional office and a clearing centre. They offer a wide range of banking services to the Calgary public.

## THE ALBERTA STOCK EXCHANGE

The Alberta Stock Exchange was incorporated as the Calgary Stock Exchange in 1914 and is located in the Alberta Stock Exchange Tower on Fifth Avenue, S.W., in the heart of the investment community. As of December 31, 1987, 730 companies were listed on the ASE representing 870 issues. In 1987, 740.7 million shares were traded representing $971.6 million. At year's end, forty-three Canadian investment firms were members of the Alberta Stock Exchange.

## TRUST COMPANIES

There are 25 trust companies located in Calgary. The city has become an important regional centre for the national trust companies located here.

## CREDIT UNIONS

As of April 30, 1988 there were 28 credit unions with 45 branches in Calgary. These Calgary Credit Unions have $669,414,400 in assets and $333,712,764 in loans. The credit unions also have a network of 20 automated banking machines.

## MORTGAGE COMPANIES

While mortgaging is a service that is provided by most financial institutions as well as real estate and insurance companies, there is a growing number of companies in Calgary that specialize in this business. There are now over 60 such companies, most of them catering to homeowners who generally do not qualify for mortgages through regular channels.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES

**General Insurance Companies**
Over 65 general insurance companies maintain offices in Calgary. Some of these are quite large and maintain a large staff to provide extensive services to their agents and customers.

**General Insurance Agents**
There are over 250 general insurance agencies in Calgary, ranging from the small one-man operation to the nation-wide brokerages employing a large staff and providing a complete range of insurance services.

**Life Insurance Companies**
There are 60 life insurance companies operating in Calgary. Most of these have large offices often in more than one location. In addition, there are over 80 independent life insurance consultants and brokers in Calgary.

**Insurance Companies with Head Offices in Calgary**

| | TYPE |
|---|---|
| Associated Canadian Travelers | Life |
| Sovereign Life Insurance Company | Life |
| Mennonite Mutual Relief Insurance | Fire |
| Paramount Life Insurance Company | Life |
| Rocky Mountain Life Insurance Company | Life |
| Sovereign General Insurance Company | Property |
| Western Union Insurance Company | Automobile |

# Transportation

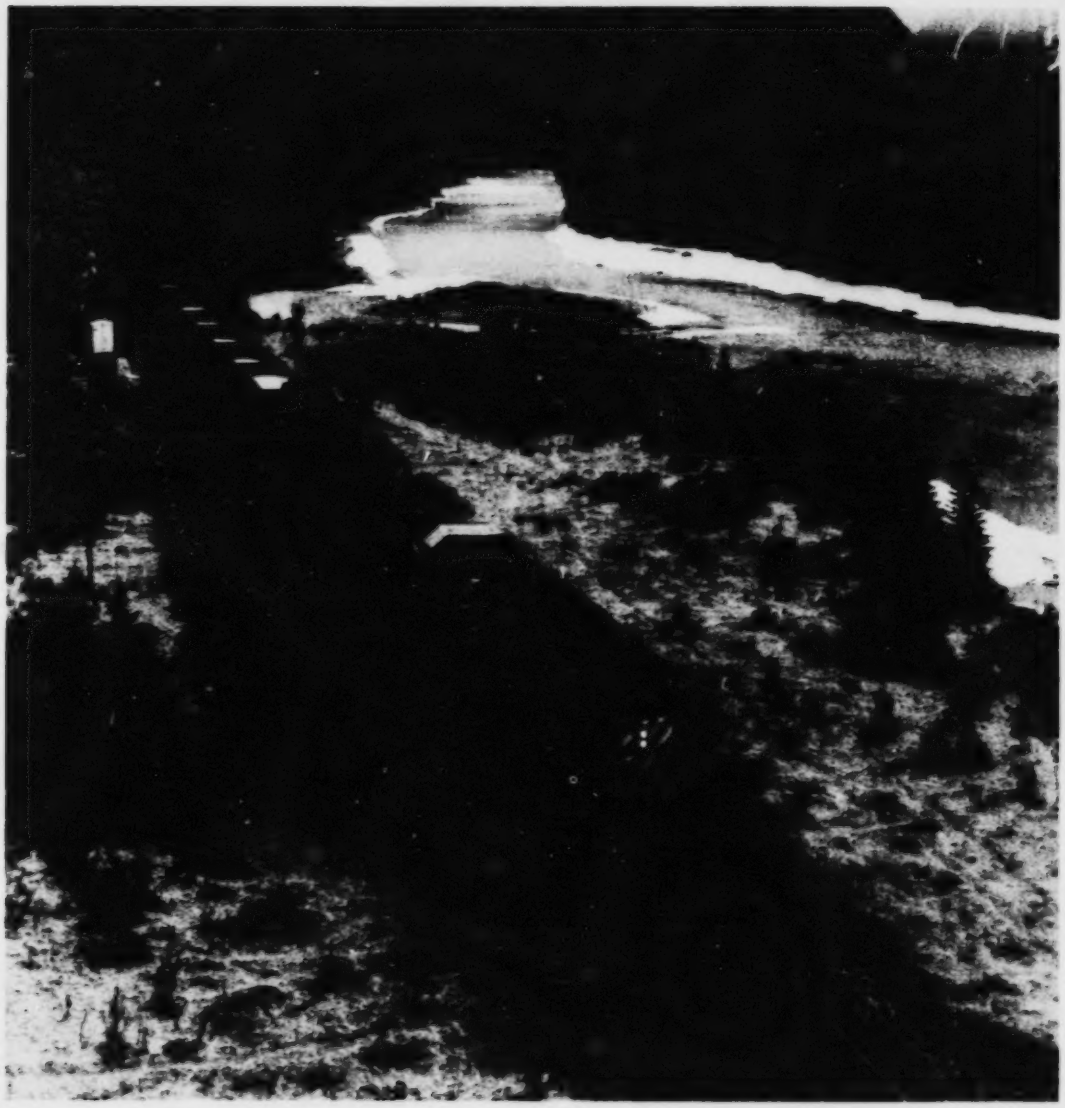


Photo courtesy of CP Rail

## TRANSPORTATION

Calgary, unlike many other cities, has an excellent transportation infrastructure designed to provide ready access to markets for components, raw materials and technical personnel in North America and abroad.

The city is ideally located on the TransCanada and the #2 highways, providing efficient access to east/west and north/south markets respectively. Both CP Rail and Canadian National Railways serve the city and an inland container terminal is also located here. Calgary International Airport is the fourth busiest in Canada. (Source: Transport Canada).

The city's industrial parks are well serviced by extensive truck transportation routes and rail spur lines. They are also well situated within close proximity to the airport, intermodal facilities, public transit and major highways. Calgary is centrally located within the Western Canadian market with the lowest cumulative miles between major centres in Western Canada:

**TOTAL CUMULATIVE HIGHWAY MILEAGE ***
**BETWEEN MAJOR CENTRES IN WESTERN CANADA**

| Major Centres in Western Canada | Cumulative Miles | Cumulative Kilometers |
|---|---|---|
| CALGARY | 4,170 | 6,704 |
| Red Deer | 4,678 | 7,528 |
| Medicine Hat | 4,736 | 7,628 |
| Lethbridge | 4,749 | 7,638 |
| Edmonton | 4,895 | 7,878 |
| Saskatoon | 5,834 | 9,389 |
| Regina | 6,322 | 10,174 |
| Kelowna | 6,566 | 10,567 |
| Kamloops | 6,623 | 10,658 |
| Fort McMurray | 7,584 | 12,205 |
| Vancouver | 9,136 | 14,703 |
| Winnipeg | 9,883 | 15,905 |

* For each major center, the distance from this one selected major centre to each of the other major centres is totalled. A comparative analysis of the various cumultive mileges with each major center having been the selected centre will indicate the best distribution location.

### AIR SERVICES

#### CALGARY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Calgary has one of the best and largest airport facilities in Canada located just 12 kilometers (7.5 miles) from the central business district, connected by a high capacity access road. The airport has been strategically located to enhance the movement of goods and people. Long range planning has protected the airport from urban encroachment by preventing residential development near runway approaches.

The airport has three hard surfaced runways at an elevation of 1,084.2 metres (3,557 ft.). The main or first runway 16-34 (N/S) is 3,863.3m long x 61m wide (12,675' x 200'). The second runway 10-28 (NW/SE) is 2,438.4m long x 61m wide (8,000' x 200') and the third runway 07-24 (E/W) is 1,889.8m long x 61m wide (6,200' x 200').

The airport is fully equipped for night and instrument flying. All ground and air traffic is controlled using visual and electronic aids from the control tower.

The airport provides complete custom services in operation twenty-four hours daily and twenty-four hour weather forecasting services.

## PRIMARY AIRLINES USING CALGARY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

| Airlines | Country | Number of Flights/Week * |
|---|---|---|
| Air Canada | Canada | 357 |
| America West | U.S.A. | 28 |
| Canadian Airlines International | Canada | 368 |
| Continental Airlines | U.S.A. | 26 |
| Delta Airlines | U.S.A. | 84 |
| KLM | The Netherlands | 6 |
| Lufthansa | Germany | 6 |
| Time Air Ltd. | Canada | 453 |
| United Airlines | U.S.A. | 35 |
| Wardair Canada (1975) Ltd. | Canada | 52 |

*Defined as total scheduled inbound/outbound traffic.
Source: Transport Canada, Calgary International Airport

## AIRPORT STATISTICS

| Year | Aircraft Movements *** | Total Passengers Deplaned & Enplaned (000's) | Total Aircraft Clearing Customs | Total Passengers Clearing Customs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 | 233,170 | 4,509 | 11,400 | 536,846 |
| 1982 | 198,467 | 4,309 | 10,428 | 604,250 |
| 1983 | 187,731 | 3,784 | 10,669 | 480,587 |
| 1984 | 195,231 | 3,859 | 10,107 | 510,762 |
| 1985 | 192,106 | 3,968 | 9,623 | 475,362 |
| 1986 | 178,873 | 3,988 | 9,467 | 497,014 |
| 1987 | 195,060 | 4,126* | 10,055 | 557,601 |
| 1988 | n/a | 4,160** | n/a | n/a |
| 1989 | n/a | 4,280** | n/a | n/a |

* Preliminary Data
** Projections from Department of Transport Canada
***The taking off or landing of each aircraft is counted separately.

Source: Statistics Canada, "Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports" and Transport Canada

The regularly-scheduled non-stop international flights originating out of Calgary of major importance are:

**EUROPE**

| | |
|---|---|
| London | Amsterdam |
| Glasgow | Frankfurt |

Calgary has 25 return flights a week - non stop to Europe.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

| | |
|---|---|
| Atlanta | Minneapolis |
| Chicago | New York |
| Dallas | Salt Lake City |
| Denver | San Diego |
| Houston | San Francisco |
| Las Vegas | Spokane |
| Los Angeles | |

Specifically:

(1) Air Canada to Chicago
(2) Air Canada to New York
(3) Air Canada & Delta Airlines to Los Angeles
(4) Air Canada & United Airlines to San Francisco
(5) Air Canada to London, England
(6) Air Canada & Lufthansa to Frankfurt
(7) America West to Phoenix and Las Vegas
(8) Continental Airlines to Dallas/Forth Worth and Houston
(9) Canadian Airlines International to Amsterdam
(10) KLM to Amsterdam
(11) Delta Airlines to Denver, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles
(12) Wardair to Gatwick, England

Fixed base operator service is provided for private aircraft at Field Aviation West Ltd., International Jet Air Ltd., Executive Flight Centre Ltd., Shell Aero Centre Ltd. and Hudson General Aviation Services Inc. Customs inspection is available at the Old Air Terminal Building.

Twenty-five percent of all corporate aircraft in Canada are based in Calgary.

**SPRINGBANK AIRPORT**

To improve air safety and ease circuit congestion at the Calgary International Airport, Transport Canada built a satellite airport at Springbank, eight miles west of the city limits beside the Trans Canada Highway. There are two asphalt runways at 1,200 metres (3,937′) elevation. The first runway 16-34 (N/S) is 914.4m long x 22.9m wide (3,000′ x 75′) and the second runway 07-25 (E/W) is 1,036.6m long x 30.5m wide (3,400′ x 100′).

Additional facilities consist of an air traffic control tower, flight service station, hangers and aircraft parking, servicing for light aircraft, several flight training schools and some public facilities.

The use of the Springbank airport is well established:

| YEAR | AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT * |
|---|---|
| 1981 | 232,058 |
| 1982 | 170,218 |
| 1983 | 137,771 |
| 1984 | 120,190 |
| 1985 | 125,625 |
| 1986 | 116,798 |
| 1987 | 122,348 |

* The taking off or landing of each aircraft is counted separately
Source: Transport Canada, Springbank Airport.

**HELICOPTER SERVICES**
There are a number of companies providing a complete line of helicopter services out of Calgary. A downtown heliport provides helicopter landing facilities for Calgary's central business district.

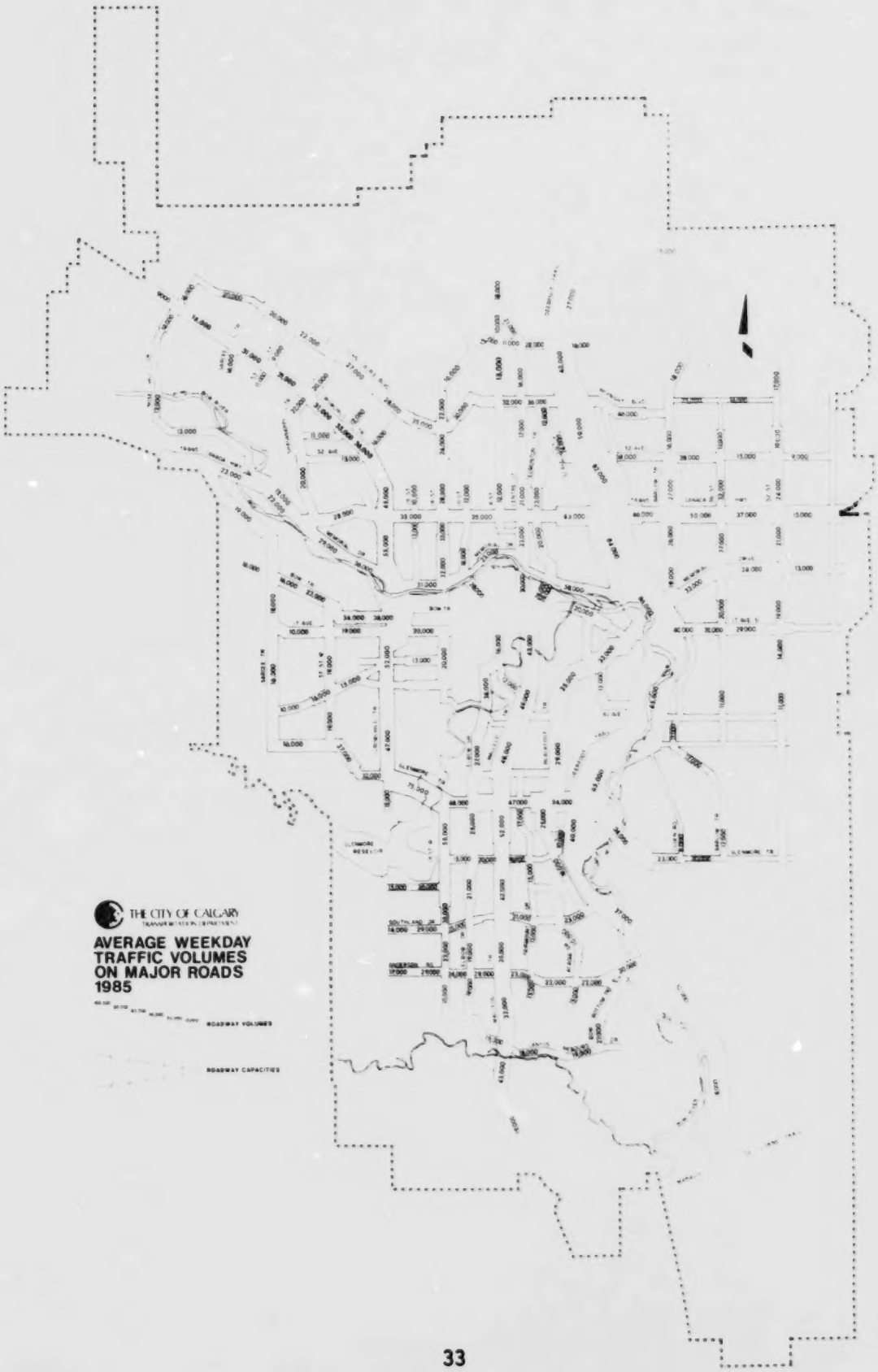
**RAILWAYS**

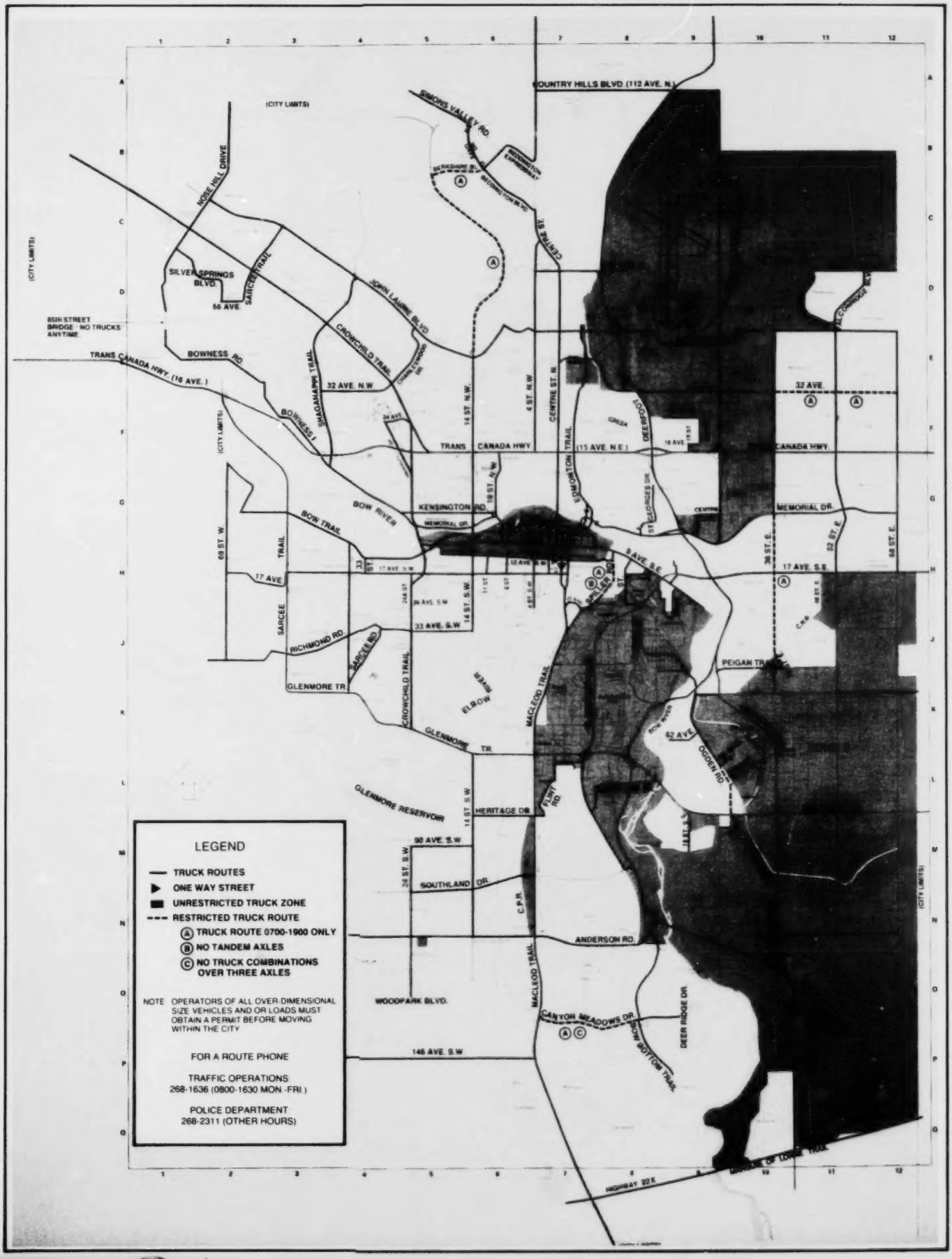
**Freight Services**
In Calgary, CP Rail and Canadian National Railway (C.N.R.) provide a complete package of freight services to anywhere in the world.

The main service railway tracks to Foothills and East Calgary industrial areas in southeast Calgary are operated by both CP Rail and C.N.R. by virtue of the 1961 tri-party agreement between CP Rail, C.N. and the City. The other industrial areas are served by the connecting railway.

**Container Service**
Alberta's Container Distribution System is organized and managed by Alberta Intermodal Services Ltd. (AIS). Since their inception in January 1986, savings of 25-40% on container transportation for provincial importers and exporters, for goods shipped between Alberta and Vancouver have been realized. Calgary's intermodal yard has been developed to facilitate the quick transfer of goods from the manufacturer or distributor to rail. This movement of goods is further enhanced by an extensive fleet of container chassis available to handle container transport requirements. For further information, contact Alberta Intermodal Services at (403) 234-7584; Telex: 038-21071.

**Passenger Service**
Via Rail Canada Inc. provides the City of Calgary with passenger services to the major cities across Canada.


THE CITY OF CALGARY
AVERAGE WEEKDAY
TRAFFIC VOLUMES
ON MAJOR ROADS
1985
ROADWAY VOLUMES
ROADWAY CAPACITIES


COUNTRY HILLS BLVD (112 AVE. N.)
(CITY LIMITS)
SIMONS VALLEY RD.
NOSE HILL DRIVE
SILVER SPRINGS BLVD.
SARCEE TRAIL
50 AVE.
JOHN LAURIE BLVD.
CROWCHILD TRAIL
BOWNESS RD.
TRANS CANADA HWY. (16 AVE.)
32 AVE. N.W.
14 ST. N.W.
4 ST. N.W.
CENTRE ST. N.
CENTRE ST.
32 AVE.
TRANS CANADA HWY.
(15 AVE. N.E.)
DEERFOOT TRAIL
MEMORIAL DR.
KENSINGTON RD.
BOW RIVER
BOW TRAIL
69 ST. W.
17 AVE.
SARCEE TRAIL
RICHMOND RD.
SARCEE RD.
GLENMORE TR.
33 AVE. S.W.
14 ST. S.W.
17 AVE. S.E.
26 ST. E.
50 ST. E.
9 AVE. S.E.
MACLEOD TRAIL
ELBOW DR.
PEIGAN TR.
42 AVE.
OGDEN RD.
GLENMORE RESERVOIR
HERITAGE DR.
FLINT RD.
90 AVE. S.W.
24 ST. S.W.
SOUTHLAND DR.
C.P.R.
ANDERSON RD.
WOODPARK BLVD.
CANYON MEADOWS DR.
DEER RIDGE DR.
146 AVE. S.W.
HIGHWAY 22X
(CITY LIMITS)
LEGEND
TRUCK ROUTES
ONE WAY STREET
UNRESTRICTED TRUCK ZONE
RESTRICTED TRUCK ROUTE
(A) TRUCK ROUTE 0700-1900 ONLY
(B) NO TANDEM AXLES
(C) NO TRUCK COMBINATIONS OVER THREE AXLES
NOTE OPERATORS OF ALL OVER-DIMENSIONAL SIZE VEHICLES AND OR LOADS MUST OBTAIN A PERMIT BEFORE MOVING WITHIN THE CITY
FOR A ROUTE PHONE
TRAFFIC OPERATIONS
268-1636 (0800-1630 MON.-FRI.)
POLICE DEPARTMENT
268-2311 (OTHER HOURS)

## TRUCK TRANSPORT

Trucking is a complex and highly specialized industry in Calgary which provides the city with as complete a range of highly-competitive services as can be found anywhere. Many carriers have specialized and offer customized service. Calgary has hundreds of trucking firms ranging from the single-unit, privately-owned companies to giant international carriers. In addition, there are hundreds of U.S. and Canadian carriers coming into Calgary providing efficient and economical transportation to any point on the continent.

The for-hire trucking industry in Alberta is represented by the Alberta Trucking Association with some 400 carrier members. The Association's head office is located in Calgary and has a branch office in Edmonton.

## SHIPPING RATES

Calgary is the head office for the Western Tariff Bureau, an organization which, through its member companies, publishes truck transportation rates used throughout Western Canada. The maximum shipping rates (August/88) from Calgary in cents per hundred weight (cents/CWT) for a truckload of 40,000 pounds of general merchandise are:

**SHIPPING RATES FROM CALGARY**

| CALGARY TO: | RATES (cents/cwt) | DISTANCE FROM CALGARY Miles | Kilometers |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red Deer | 95 | 92 | 148 |
| * Medicine Hat | 163 | 181 | 291 |
| * Lethbridge | 123 | 139 | 224 |
| * Edmonton | 124 | 188 | 303 |
| Saskatoon | 334 | 387 | 623 |
| Regina | 392 | 469 | 755 |
| Kelowna | 425 | 384 | 618 |
| Kamloops | 425 | 390 | 628 |
| * Fort McMurray | 521 | 460 | 740 |
| Vancouver | 530 | 654 | 1,052 |
| Winnipeg | 559 | 826 | 1,329 |
| **AVERAGE** | **336 cents/cwt** | | |

*Competition may result in rates being lower than indicated.
Source: Western Tariff Bureau

## BUS SERVICE

### Local

City-wide passenger bus and light rail transit service is provided by Calgary Transit. As of year end, 1987, Calgary Transit has:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bus Routes | 82 |
| Motor Buses | 609 |
| Bus Kilometers | 26,222,160 |
| Light Rail Vehicles | 83 |
| Light Rail Trackage (km) | 27.5 |
| Total Annual Transit Passengers | 65,000,000 |

Source: The City of Calgary, Financial & Economic Review 1987

The city has three light rail lines, one in the southwest, one in the northeast and the other in the northwest which provide rapid transit to most parts of the city and downtown core. The recently completed northwest line provides easy access to the University of Calgary, SAIT and the Jubilee Auditorium.

**Long Distance**
Regularly scheduled services are provided to most points in Alberta, Canada and the rest of North America by Greyhound Lines of Canada Ltd. Additional services are provided by Pacific Western Transportation Ltd. Both companies are headquartered in Calgary. Currently, Brewster Transport and Pacific Western Transport offer regular and charter bus services from Calgary International Airport to Banff, Lake Louise, Jasper and Red Deer, Alberta.

## WAREHOUSING

Most of Calgary's warehouse capacity is in approximately 2,000 buildings located in the city's industrial areas. These warehouses are provided with rail trackage and/or excellent road connections to the airport and the NS and EW highways leading in and out of the city.

## CUSTOMS SERVICES

In Calgary, Canada Customs provides service at a Regional Office as well as a Port Operations Customs office.

The Regional office, located in Room 720 of the Harry Hays Building, 220 - 4 Avenue, SE, provides functional guidance and administrative assistance to all Customs offices within the Alberta region. Questions pertaining to the Customs Tariff can be directed to the Customs Assessment Division by calling 292-4660 or by calling the toll free number 1-800-472-9719 from any long distance location within Alberta. For questions of an operational nature callers within Calgary may call Operational Services Division at 292-4614. Long distance callers within Alberta may also use the toll free number noted above.

The Port of Calgary Customs Office, located in Room 272 of the Harry Hays Building, is responsible for the downtown commercial operation, the international mail operation at the Calgary Mail Processing Plant and the international traffic operation at the Calgary International Airport. Enquiries pertaining to the commercial and international mail operations should be directed to the Chief, Customs Commercial Operations at 292-4620. Enquiries pertaining to the international traffic operation at the Calgary International Airport, should be directed to the Chief, International Traffic Operations at 292-8551. Service at the downtown commercial office and the regional office is provided from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday to Friday, excluding statutory holidays, while service at the Calgary International Airport is provided on a twenty-four hour basis.

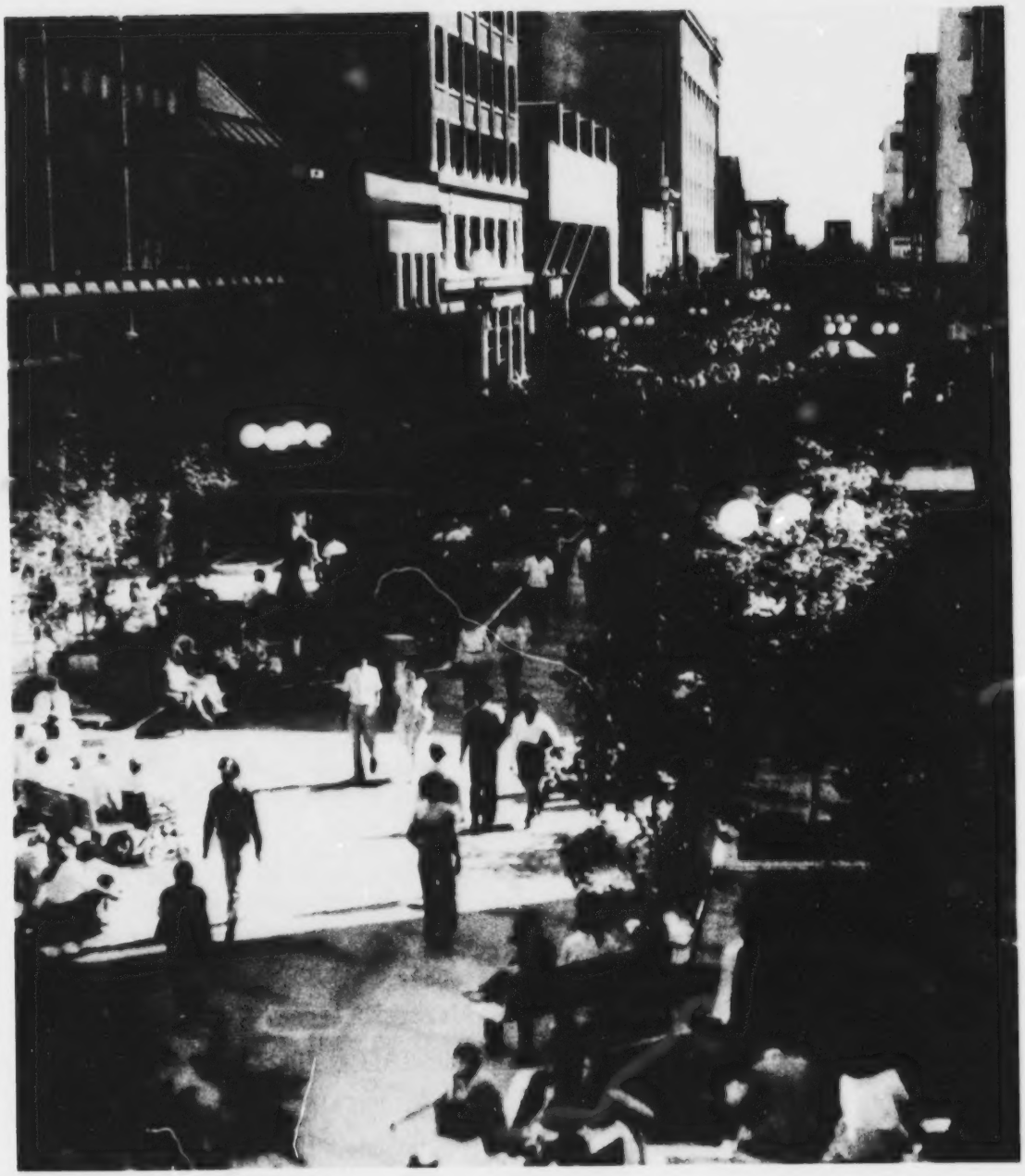
## SUFFERANCE WAREHOUSING

Sufferance warehouses are used by transportation companies, importers and brokers to store imported goods until they are released by Canada Customs. In Calgary, there are a total of 42 sufferance warehouses, including a public highway sufferance warehouse operated by Canadian Freightways Ltd. on Blackfoot Trail and 42 Avenue, SE. Though Customs staff are not assigned to any of the sufferance warehouses, service is provided by the Calgary Customs Office as required.

## CUSTOMS BROKERS

There are a total of 23 Customs Brokers in Calgary who provide a wide range of services to individuals and companies involved in the importation and exportation of goods.

# Population



**Stephen Ave.**
**(formerly 8 Ave.)**

## POPULATION

Calgary's population as of the April 1988 civic census was 657,118 persons, up 9,833 persons from the civic census of April 1987. Given current and anticipated economic and demographic developments, Calgary's population will exceed 700,000 persons by 1992.

Traditionally, net migration has been the most important component of population growth. Four out of the past six years has seen a negative net migration due to the recession of 1982-84 and the world oil price collapse of early 1986. The 1988 civic census saw a positive net migration of 1,589. Although this number is small by historical standards a positive trend has started. This positive trend is expected to continue over the forecast period 1989-1992. (More people moving into the city than moving out). This, coupled with an assumed total fertility rate of 1.6, will result in Calgary's population in absolute terms increasing by 11,000 persons annually for the period 1989-1992. This is an annual average growth rate of 1.69%.

### CALGARY DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS 1976-1991

The population of Calgary is undergoing significant demographic changes. The median age has risen from 27 years in 1976 to 28 years in 1986 and is expected to rise to 32 years by 1991. These changes in the population are more pronounced for some age groups than others.

The 25-64 years age group is the most economically active and stable segment of the city's population. This age grouping of the population are employed, own homes, buy durables and in general drive the local economy. The proportion of the total population for this age group increased from 46.6% in 1976 to 54.9% in 1986 and is expected to increase to 58.3% by 1991.

The 0-14 years age group proportion of the population has declined from 25.5% in 1976 to 21.1% in 1986. It is expected to remain stable at 21.3% through to 1991. This trend can be attributed to socio-economic factors, such as increased participation of women in the labor force, marriage and birth postponement, increased numbers of divorces and non-family households, etc.

The 15-24 year age group increased from 21.4% in 1976 to 22.8% in 1981. It then decreased to 17.2% in 1986 and is expected to continue to decline to 12.8% by 1991.

The 65+ year age group increased from 6.5% in 1976 to 6.7% in 1986. By 1991, this age group is expected to represent 7.2% of Calgary's population.

The above demographic trends are not unique to Calgary, but in many respects apply to Canada's changing demographics as a whole.

### CALGARY POPULATION GROWTH AND SHORT TERM POPULATION FORECASTS 1965-1992

| YEAR | TOTAL POPULATION | PREVIOUS YEAR | ANNUAL INCREASE | NATURAL INCREASE | NET MIGRATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1965 | 311,116 | 294,924 | 6,893 | (Less Bowness Annex) | |
| 1966 | 323,289 | 311,116 | 12,173 | | |
| 1967 | 335,806 | 323,289 | 12,517 | | |
| 1968 | 354,856 | 335,806 | 19,050 | | |

(cont'd)

## CALGARY POPULATION GROWTH AND SHORT TERM POPULATION FORECASTS 1965-1992

(cont'd)

| YEAR | TOTAL POPULATION | PREVIOUS YEAR | ANNUAL INCREASE | NATURAL INCREASE | NET MIGRATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1969 | 369,025 | 354,856 | 14,169 | 4,984 | 9,185 |
| 1970 | 385,435 | 669,025 | 16,411 | 5,422 | 10,989 |
| 1971 | 398,034 | 385,436 | 12,598 | 5,742 | 6,856 |
| 1972 | 412,777 | 398,034 | 14,743 | 5,221 | 9,522 |
| 1973 | 424,787 | 412,777 | 12,010 | 4,867 | 7,143 |
| 1974 | 433,389 | 424,787 | 8,602 | 4,839 | 3,763 |
| 1975 | 453,812 | 433,389 | 20,423 | 4,782 | 15,641 |
| 1976 | 470,043 | 453,812 | 16,230 | 5,173 | 11,057 |
| 1977 | 487,569 | 470,043 | 17,526 | 5,335 | 12,191 |
| 1978 | 505,637 | 487,569 | 18,068 | 5,580 | 12,488 |
| 1979 | 530,816 | 505,637 | 25,179** | 5,630 | 19,549** |
| 1980 | 560,618 | 530,816 | 29,802 | 6,120 | 23,682 |
| 1981 | 591,857 | 560,618 | 31,239 | 6,800 | 24,439 |
| 1982 | 623,133 | 591,857 | 31,276 | 7,730 | 23,546 |
| 1983 | 620,692 | 623,133 | (2,441) | 8,764 | (11,205) |
| 1984 | 619,814 | 620,692 | (878) | 8,757 | (9,635) |
| 1985 | 625,143 | 619,814 | 5,329 | 8,202 | (2,873) |
| 1986 | 640,645 | 625,143 | 15,502 | 7,820 | 7,682 |
| 1987 | 647,285 | 640,645 | 6,640 | 8,206 | (1,566) |
| 1988 | 657,118 | 647,285 | 9,833 | 8,244 | 1,589 |
| 1989* | 669,400 | 657,118 | 11,600 | 7,100 | 4,500 |
| 1990* | 680,500 | 669,400 | 11,100 | 6,600 | 4,500 |
| 1991* | 691,800 | 680,500 | 11,300 | 6,300 | 5,000 |
| 1992* | 703,700 | 691,800 | 11,900 | 5,900 | 6,000 |

* Projection using medium scenario, Corporate Resources IBSS #8/87
** Included is increase of 1,150 due to annexation
( ) Indicates a decrease
Source: Calgary Civic Census, Corporate Resources Department.

**INCOME**

Calgarians enjoy the highest personal disposable income of all major cities. In 1987 the per capita income was $ 17,400 which is a 21.9% increase over the 1986 figure of $ 14,277.

| City | 1987 Personal Disposable Income: (per capita) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calgary | $ 17,400 | Regina | 14,000 |
| Hamilton | 13,800 | Edmonton | 15,700 |
| Saskatoon | 13,600 | Vancouver | 15,700 |
| Winnipeg | 13,100 | Ottawa-Hull | 15,500 |
| Windsor | 12,700 | Toronto | 15,400 |

Source: Financial Post, Canadian Markets

## CALGARY INCOME BREAKDOWN BY SEX: (1985)

| | Both Sexes | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Population 15 Years and Older | 520,075 | 258,710 | 251,365 |
| Without Employment Income | 123,790 | 41,530 | 82,260 |
| With Employment Income | 396,290 | 217,185 | 179,105 |
| Under $1,000 | 18,960 | 8,195 | 10,770 |
| $1,000 - $1,999 | 15,345 | 6,315 | 9,025 |
| 2,000 - 2,999 | 13,440 | 5,785 | 7,655 |
| 3,000 - 3,999 | 12,780 | 5,250 | 7,530 |
| 4,000 - 4,999 | 12,650 | 5,565 | 7,085 |
| 5,000 - 6,999 | 22,745 | 10,105 | 12,640 |
| 7,000 - 9,999 | 29,085 | 12,330 | 16,760 |
| 10,000 - 14,999 | 46,905 | 20,605 | 25,305 |
| 15,000 - 19,999 | 45,605 | 19,795 | 25,810 |
| 20,000 - 24,999 | 43,165 | 20,435 | 22,730 |
| 25,000 - 29,999 | 34,605 | 21,510 | 13,095 |
| 30,000 - 34,999 | 29,040 | 19,985 | 9.055 |
| 35,000 - 39,999 | 20,270 | 15,510 | 4,765 |
| 40,000 - 44,999 | 15,645 | 12,730 | 2,920 |
| 45,000 - 49,999 | 8,590 | 7,400 | 1,190 |
| 50,000 and over | 27,450 | 25,670 | 1,780 |

Household Income:

| | |
|---|---|
| All Households: | 248,590 |
| Under $5,000 | 10,660 |
| $5,000 - $9,999 | 17,565 |
| 10,000 - 14,999 | 17,565 |
| 15,000 - 19,999 | 20,205 |
| 20,000 - 24,999 | 19,805 |
| 25,000 - 29,999 | 19,730 |
| 30,000 - 34,999 | 20,130 |
| 35,000 - 39,999 | 18,595 |
| 40,000 - 44,999 | 17,315 |
| 45,000 - 49,999 | 14,820 |
| 50,000 - 59,999 | 24,170 |
| 60,000 and over | 48,040 |

Average Income $40,791
Median Income 34,644
Average number of persons per household: 2.7
Average number of Income recipients: 1.9

Source: Stats Canada 1986 Census (1985 Figures)

## POPULATION GROWTH OF SELECTED CANADIAN METRO AREAS 1961-1986

| | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981(1) | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CALGARY** | **279,062** | **330,575** | **403,319** | **469,917** | **625,966A** | **671,326(2)** |
| EDMONTON | 359,821 | 425,370 | 495,702 | 554,228 | 740,882A | 785,465(2) |
| HALIFAX | 193,353 | 209,901 | 222,637 | 267,991 | 277,727 | 295,990 |
| HAMILTON | 401,071 | 457,440 | 489,523 | 529,371 | 542,095 | 557,029 |
| MONTREAL | 2,215,627 | 2,570,982 | 2,743,208 | 2,802,485 | 2,862,286A | 2,921,357(2) |
| OTTAWA-HULL | 457,038 | 528,774 | 602,510 | 693,288 | 743,821A | 819,263 |
| QUEBEC | 379,067 | 436,918 | 480,502 | 542,158 | 583,820A | 603,297 |
| TORONTO | 1,919,409 | 2,289,900 | 2,628,043 | 2,803,101 | 3,130,392A | 3,427,168 |
| VANCOUVER | 826,798 | 933,091 | 1,082,352 | 1,166,348 | 1,268,183 | 1,380,729 |
| WINDSOR | 217,215 | 238,323 | 258,643 | 247,582 | 250,885A | 253,988 |
| WINNIPEG | 476,543 | 508,759 | 540,262 | 578,217 | 592,061A | 625,304 |

A - Adjusted figures due to boundary changes
1 - Based on 1986 area
2 - Excludes population of one of more completely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements
Source: Statistics Canada 1986 Census



## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION - CALGARY - 1981,1986,1992

| | 1981 | | | 1986 | | | 1992 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AGE** | **MALE** | **FEMALE** | **TOTAL** | **MALE** | **FEMALE** | **TOTAL** | **MALE** | **FEMALE** | **TOTAL** |
| 0-4 | 22,863 | 21,520 | 44,385 | 26,274 | 25,100 | 51,374 | 26,500 | 25,100 | 51,600 |
| 5-14 | 42,185 | 40,320 | 82,565 | 43,167 | 40,704 | 83,871 | 50,500 | 47,800 | 98,400 |
| 15-19 | 27,260 | 26,720 | 53,980 | 22,587 | 21,708 | 44,295 | 21,800 | 21,200 | 42,900 |
| 20-24 | 42,040 | 39,085 | 81,125 | 33,049 | 33,627 | 66,676 | 24,200 | 23,300 | 47,500 |
| 25-44 | 105,975 | 95,520 | 201,495 | 128,601 | 122,346 | 250,947 | 149,300 | 136,300 | 285,600 |
| 45-64 | 46,305 | 46,530 | 92,835 | 50,352 | 50,014 | 100,366 | 64,000 | 62,400 | 126,400 |
| 65+ | 14,785 | 21,570 | 36,355 | 17,794 | 25,322 | 43,116 | 21,100 | 30,200 | 51,200 |
| **TOTAL*** | **301,415** | **291,325** | **592,740** | **321,824** | **318,821** | **640,645** | **357,400** | **346,300** | **703,700** |

*Numbers may not total exactly due to rounding.
Source: Civic Census, Corporate Resources IB SS #8/87

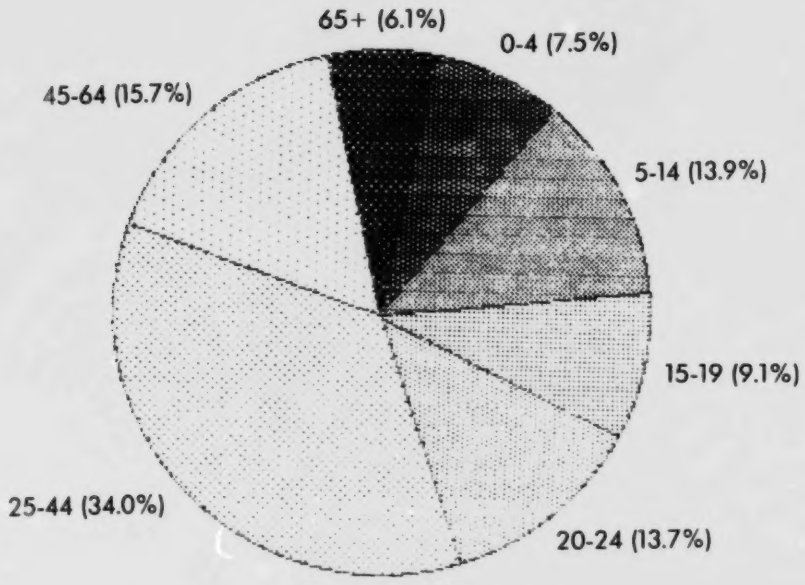
## POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN AND SEX: CALGARY METROPOLITAN AREA, 1986

| Origins | single origins | multiple origins | Origins | single origins | multiple origins |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | 137,080 | 171,735 | Italian | 10,535 | 9,415 |
| Irish | 18,330 | 106,635 | Maltese | 60 | 95 |
| Scottish | 30,185 | 123,815 | Portuguese | 1,680 | 980 |
| Welsh | 1,020 | 6,400 | Spanish | 2,005 | 2,445 |
| French | 15,875 | 58,160 | Jewish | 4,359 | 3,000 |
| Austrian | 850 | 2,880 | Armenian | 50 | 50 |
| Belgian | 385 | 1,305 | Iranian | 375 | 150 |
| Dutch | 13,225 | 23,070 | Arab | 1,680 | 950 |
| German | 40,130 | 79,085 | Egyptian | 380 | 105 |
| Swiss | 705 | 2,200 | Lebanese | 2,180 | 515 |
| Finnish | 605 | 1,715 | East Indian | 11,205 | 1,720 |
| Danish | 3,580 | 6,695 | Pakistani | 1,431 | 340 |
| Icelandic | 610 | 1,995 | Punjabi | 500 | 165 |
| Norwegian | 3,445 | 12,965 | Chinese | 22,710 | 3,465 |
| Swedish | 2,165 | 10,260 | Japanese | 1,520 | 900 |
| Scandinavian | 740 | 1,440 | Korean | 1,290 | 145 |
| Estonian | 170 | 325 | Filipino | 4,965 | 775 |
| Latvian | 160 | 295 | Cambodian | 355 | 90 |
| Lithuanian | 285 | 465 | Vietnamese | 4,600 | 885 |
| Czech | 1,125 | 1,325 | Other Latin/Central and South American | 495 | 305 |
| Czechoslovakian | 970 | 1,620 | | | |
| Slovak | 525 | 495 | Haitian | 20 | 45 |
| Hungarian | 5,570 | 5,205 | Jamaican | 355 | 310 |
| Polish | 6,900 | 17,750 | Other West Indian | 510 | 630 |
| Romanian | 810 | 1,990 | | | |
| Russian | 1,455 | 5,005 | Black | 2,650 | 2,230 |
| Ukrainian | 13,585 | 27,560 | Inuit | 45 | 200 |
| Croation | 1,005 | 295 | Metis | 1,240 | 3,490 |
| Macedonian | 80 | 25 | North American Indian | 2,620 | 8,530 |
| Yugoslavic | 1,570 | 1,310 | Other | 7,605 | 55 |
| Greek | 1,755 | 965 | | | |

Source: Stats Canada 1986 Census

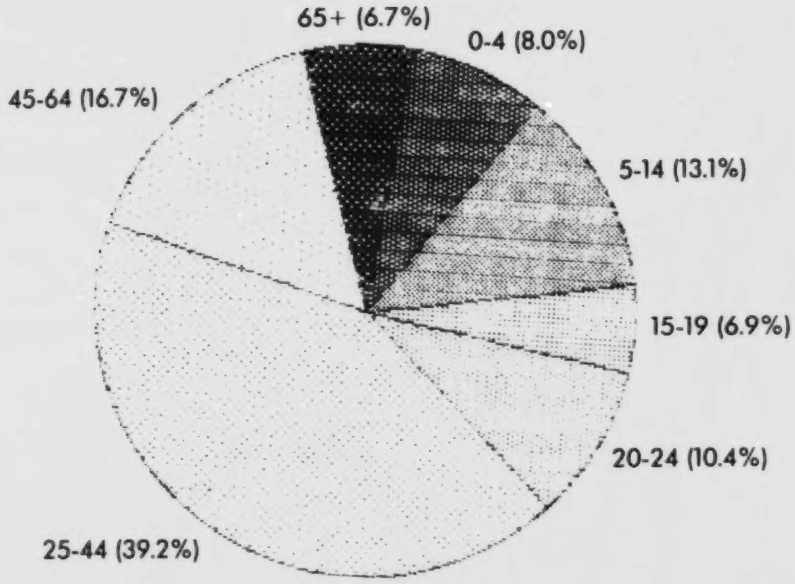
## AGE DISTRIBUTION TOTALS

CALGARY POPULATION 1981

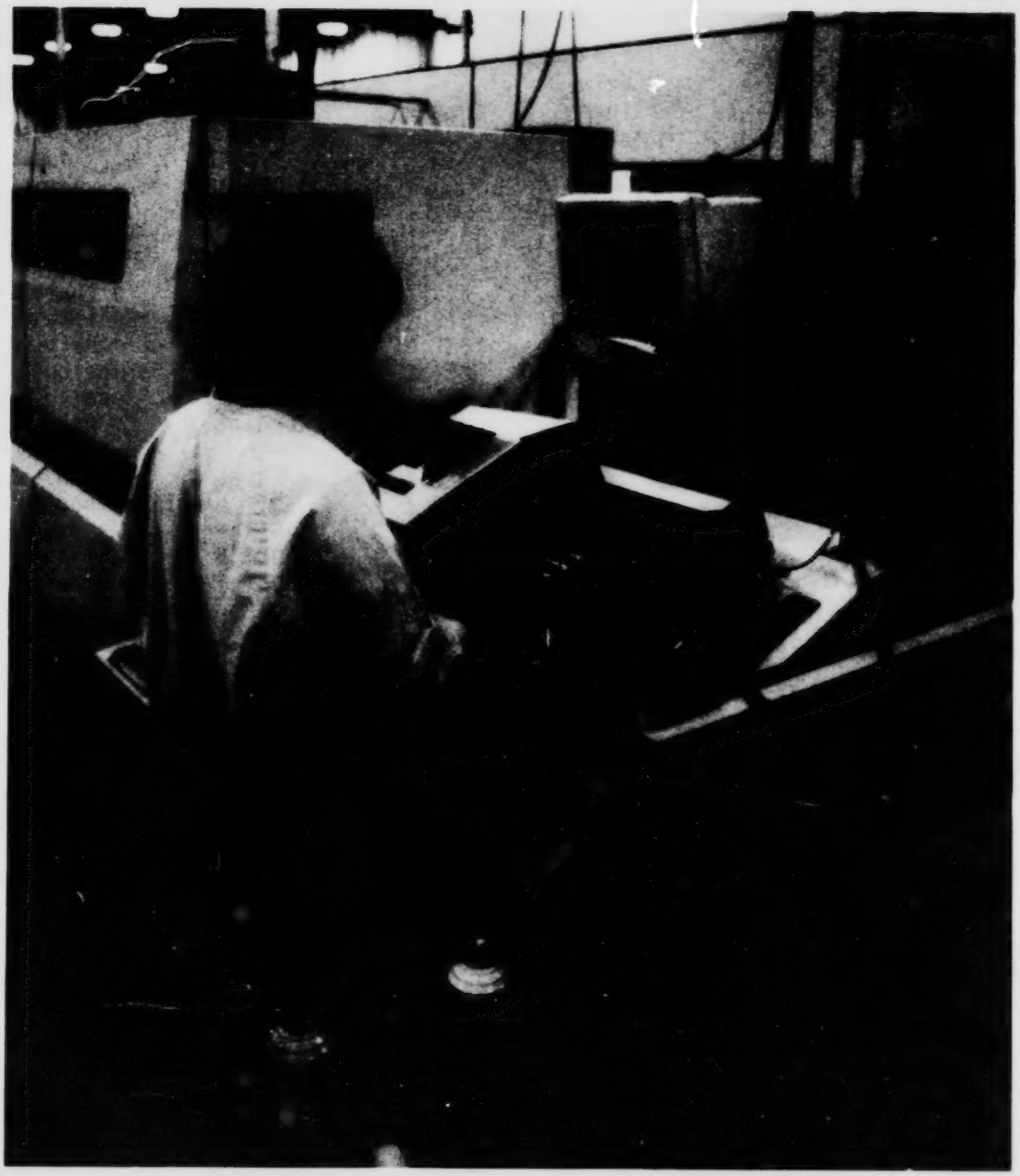



## AGE DISTRIBUTION TOTALS

CALGARY POPULATION 1986



# Labour



Electronics assembly at Northern Telecom Canada Limited.

## LABOUR

Calgary's labour force is characterized by high participation rates among males and females, a high level of education and relative labor stability.

As of July 1988 Calgary has a labor force population of 366,000 people, with a labor force participation rate of 76.7%, the highest participation rate in Canada. (A Participation Rate is defined as the percentage of the entire population, 15 years of age and older, which is employed or looking for work). This can be attributed, in part, to the fact that Calgary has the largest percentage of post secondary educated citizens (66.6%) among major metropolitan areas. It is also a reflection of Calgarians' "strong work ethic", since the participation rate is indicative of the number of people working and actively searching for work.

**PARTICIPATION RATES BY MAJOR CITY**

| City | Participation Rate |
|---|---|
| **CALGARY** | **74.6** |
| Edmonton | 72.8 |
| Ottawa-Hull | 72.2 |
| Toronto | 71.9 |
| Hamilton | 69.9 |
| Vancouver | 68.1 |
| Montreal | 66.2 |

(As of the end of 1987, Stats. Canada Cat No. 71-001)

The employment rate over the past five years was somewhat lower than that experienced in the early 1980s. The lower rates have been a reflection of the recession and more recently of the world oil pricing. Despite these factors, the service and trade sectors of the economy have experienced significant employment growth.

**UNEMPLOYMENT & LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR CALGARY & ALBERTA 1982-1987**

| YEAR | CALGARY LABOR FORCE | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE % | | PARTICIPATION RATE % | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CALGARY | ALBERTA | CALGARY | ALBERTA |
| 1982 | 340,000 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 74.4 | 71.4 |
| 1983 | 330,000 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 75.5 | 71.6 |
| 1984 | 322,000 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 75.9 | 72.1 |
| 1985 | 347,000 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 75.1 | 71.9 |
| 1986 | 355,000 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 76.1 | 72.1 |
| 1987 | 349,000 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 74.6 | 72.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CAT.No. 71-001

Calgary has a female participation rate of 66.6%, significantly higher than the national rate of 55.2% (1986). The same holds true for Calgary males, with a participation rate of 82.5% compared to the national average of 76.1%. High participation rates indicate a large number of men and women in the work force. As a result the need for daycare facilities is significant.

**THE CALGARY LABOUR FORCE**
**(1987 ANNUAL AVERAGES)**

| | | TOTAL FEMALE | FEMALE 15-24 | FEMALE 25+ | TOTAL MALE | MALE 15-24 | MALE 25+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LABOUR FORCE | 1987 | 155,600 | 36,000 | 119,100 | 193,300 | 41,500 | 151,900 |
| EMPLOYED | 1987 | 141,600 | 31,800 | 109,800 | 175,800 | 34,400 | 141,300 |
| UNEMPLOYED | 1987 | 14,000 | 4,700 | 9,200 | 17,600 | 7,000 | 9,200 |
| PARTICIPATION RATE % | 1987 | 66.6 | 70.4 | 65.4 | 82.5 | 74.6 | 85.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CAT.No. 71-001

Calgary's employment growth since 1981 has occurred in the trade and service sectors which is consistent with national trends. These two sectors should continue to grow, however, growth within these sectors may not reflect past growth, since the population of Calgary is aging (see POPULATION). The health service sector will continue to grow, but the education sector will decline as the school age population declines.

**CALGARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1981, 1987 (000's)**

| INDUSTRY | 1983 | % | 1987 | % | INCREASE/ DECREASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Industries | 33.33 | 10.1 | 31.76 | 9.1 | D |
| Manufacturing | 31.35 | 9.5 | 36.99 | 10.6 | I |
| Construction | 21.45 | 6.5 | 18.85 | 5.4 | D |
| Goods Producing | 86.13 | 26.1 | 87.60 | 25.1 | D |
| Transportation, Communications & Other Utilities | 33.66 | 10.2 | 31.76 | 9.1 | D |
| Trade | 62.70 | 19.0 | 63.17 | 18.1 | D |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate | 25.41 | 7.7 | 24.78 | 7.1 | D |
| Service | 122.10 | 37.0 | 141.69 | 40.6 | I |
| Service Producing | 243.87 | 73.9 | 261.40 | 74.9 | I |
| Industry Aggregate | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| Total Labour Force | 330.00 | | 349.00 | | |

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of employment Payroll and and Hours, CANSIM matrix #8883

## LABOUR FORCE STABILITY

Alberta has a relatively low percentage of time lost due to work stoppage compared with other provinces of Canada, as indicated in the table below.

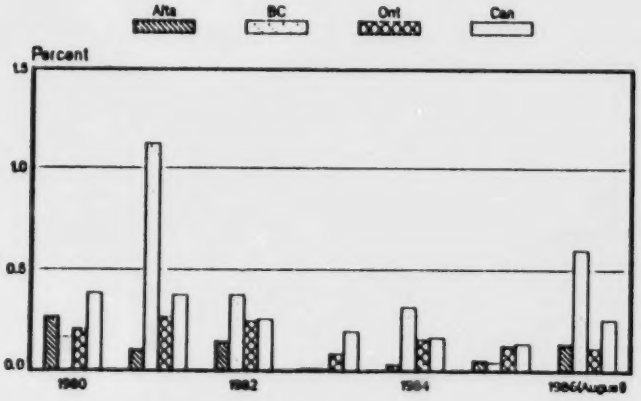
**LABOUR FORCE STABILITY INDICATOR**
Comparison of person-days lost due to work stoppage.

| PROVINCE | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Columbia | .32 | .05 | .63 |
| **Alberta** | **.03** | **.04** | **.13** |
| Saskatchewan | .02 | .07 | .17 |
| Manitoba | .06 | .035 | .01 |
| Ontario | .15 | .13 | .11 |
| Quebec | .19 | .18 | .43 |
| New Brunswick | .02 | .11 | .04 |
| Nova Scotia | .06 | .03 | .07 |
| Prince Edward Island | | .10 | |
| Newfoundland | .48 | .12 | .25 |
| **CANADA** | **.25** | **.12** | **.16** |

Source: Alberta Labour, Planning & Research Branch, Statistics & Info Serv.

The following graph shows that Alberta is consistently below the national average in time lost due to work stoppage.

**Working Time Lost Due to Work Stoppages**
**Alberta & Selected Jurisdictions 1980-1986 (August)**




Source: Alberta Labour, Planning & Research Branch, Statistics & Info. Serv.

## SALARIES AND WAGE RATES IN CALGARY

The several sources which follow give an idea of the salary ranges in Calgary.

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics released a report in March 1986 on 1985 salaries and wages in Alberta. These figures are indicated with "*".

Statistical Data has also been collected from Labour Canada. These figures are based on the first half of 1988 and are indicated with "**".

| OCCUPATION | MONTHLY SALARY | HOURLY WAGES |
|---|---|---|
| **Office and Professional** | | |
| Accountant, Professional | $ 3,570 * | |
| Accounting Clerk, Senior | $ 1,890 ** | |
| Announcer, General Radio | $ 2,660 * | |
| Clerk-Typist, Senior | $ 1,637 ** | |
| Computer Operator, Junior | $ 1,710 * | |
| Computer Operator, Senior | $ 1,990 * | |
| Data Entry Operator, Senior | $ 1,672 * | |
| Draftsman, Senior | $ 3,150 ** | |
| Engineer, Civil | $ 3,463 * | |
| Engineer, Drilling | $ 3,840 * | |
| Engineer, Mechanical | $ 3,040 * | |
| Engineer, Production | $ 4,190 * | |
| Engineer, Reservoir | $ 4,730 * | |
| Geologist | $ 3,910 * | |
| Head Teller | $ 1,648 * | |
| Lawyer | $ 3,620 * | |
| Office Machine Operator, Junior | $ 1,160 ** | |
| Office Machine Operator, Senior | $ 1,840 * | |
| Office Manager | $ 2,965 * | |
| Offset Duplicating Machine Operator | $ 1,840 * | |
| Personnel Officer | $ 2,933 ** | |
| Programmer, Junior | $ 2,200 * | |
| Programmer, Senior | $ 3,130 ** | |
| Purchasing Officer | $ 2,710 * | |
| Receptionist | $ 1,415 ** | |
| Secretary, Junior | $ 1,720 ** | |
| Secretary, Legal | $ 2,060 ** | |
| Secretary, Senior | $ 2,060 ** | |
| Stenographer, Senior | $ 1,740 * | |
| Switchboard Operator | $ 1,420 ** | |
| Systems Analyst, Junior | $ 2,541 * | |
| Systems Analyst, Senior | $ 3,399 * | |
| **Marketing and Distribution** | | |
| Baker, Journeyman | | $ 15.20 ** |
| Cashier, Head | | $ 11.80 * |
| Cashier, Office | | $ 6.60 * |
| Heavy Truck Driver | | $ 14.00 ** |
| Salesclerk Class "A" | | $ 6.30 ** |
| Salesclerk Class "C" | | $ 7.50 * |

| OCCUPATION | MONTHLY SALARY | HOURLY WAGES |
|---|---|---|
| **Marketing and Distribution** | | |
| Service Manager | $ 3,110 * | |
| Stock Clerk | | $ 10.00 ** |
| Tailor | | $ 10.00 ** |
| Warehouse Manager | $ 2,600 * | |
| **Maintenance and Production** | | |
| Audio-Visual Technician | $ 1,540 * | |
| Janitor | | $ 9.40 * |
| Labourer (Non-Production) | | $ 10.60 ** |
| Machinist (Journeyman) | | $ 16.30 ** |

(cont'd)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maintenance Man/Woman | | $ 10.60 ** |
| Mechanic, Heavy Equipment, (Journeyman) | | $ 16.90 ** |
| Millwright (Journeyman) | | $ 17.20 ** |
| Painter, Maintenance (Journeyman) | | $ 14.60 * |
| Plumber, Maintenance (Journeyman) | | $ 17.60 * |
| Security Guard | | $ 7.00 ** |
| Welder, Maintenance (Journeyman) | | $ 14.90 ** |
| **Construction, Net Union Rate (Journeyman)** | | |
| Carpenter | | $ 15.20 ** |
| Electrician | | $ 15.70 ** |
| Engineers, Project (Civil) | $ 4,620 * | |
| Labourer, Construction | | $ 10.00 ** |
| Mechanic, Heavy Equipment | | $ 16.90 ** |
| Millwright | | $ 17.20 ** |
| Sheet Metal Worker | | $ 15.00 ** |
| **Institutional** | | |
| Chef-Cook General, Journeyman | | $ 11.60 ** |
| Chef-Cook General, Non-Journeyman | | $ 9.70 ** |
| Nurse, Registered | | $ 16.20 ** |
| Nursing Assistant, Registered | | $ 11.30 ** |
| Pharmacist | | $ 17.30 * |
| Seamstress/Seamster | | $ 6.10 ** |

Average weekly earnings represents gross pay before deductions. This includes salaried employees, employees paid by the hour and those employees whose basis remuneration is in the form of commission, piece rates, mileage allowances, etc.

**HOTEL/MOTEL & RESTAURANT OCCUPATIONS: (AS OF AUGUST 1987)**

| | WAGE RANGE Low | High | | Low | High |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Night Auditor | $ 5.00 | $ 10.12 | Bartender | 5.00 | $ 9.24 |
| Switchboard op. | 6.00 | 7.68 | Waiter/ess | 3.85 | 7.13 |
| Reservations clk | 6.00 | 9.06 | Bus-Boy/girl | 4.00 | 7.20 |
| Chef, Head | 12.73 | 17.22 | Houseperson | 6.00 | 6.99 |
| Cook, Shortorder | 5.00 | 8.00 | Chamberperson | 4.10 | 7.50 |
| Desert Preparer | 6.00 | 7.25 | Bellhop | 4.00 | 7.80 |

Source: Labour Canada, Survey of Restaurants and Hotels.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (DOLLARS)**

| INDUSTRY | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mines, Quarries, Oil Wells | 772.62 | 748.19 | 770.49 | 779.18 | 811.61 |
| Manufacturing | 482.23 | 495.22 | 525.12 | 537.24 | 550.20 |
| Construction | 569.60 | 534.10 | 509.68 | 502.70 | 518.00 |
| Transportation | 523.46 | 550.37 | 567.03 | 584.53 | 591.39 |
| Trade | 324.59 | 333.01 | 335.74 | 345.75 | 344.18 |
| Finance | 408.97 | 448.95 | 451.81 | 459.56 | 506.69 |
| Service | 369.62 | 380.62 | 380.94 | 394.31 | 391.16 |
| **Industrial Average** | **439.17** | **458.65** | **465.43** | **474.16** | **477.12** |

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat.No. 72-002

## CALGARY'S MAJOR EMPLOYERS, AUGUST 1987

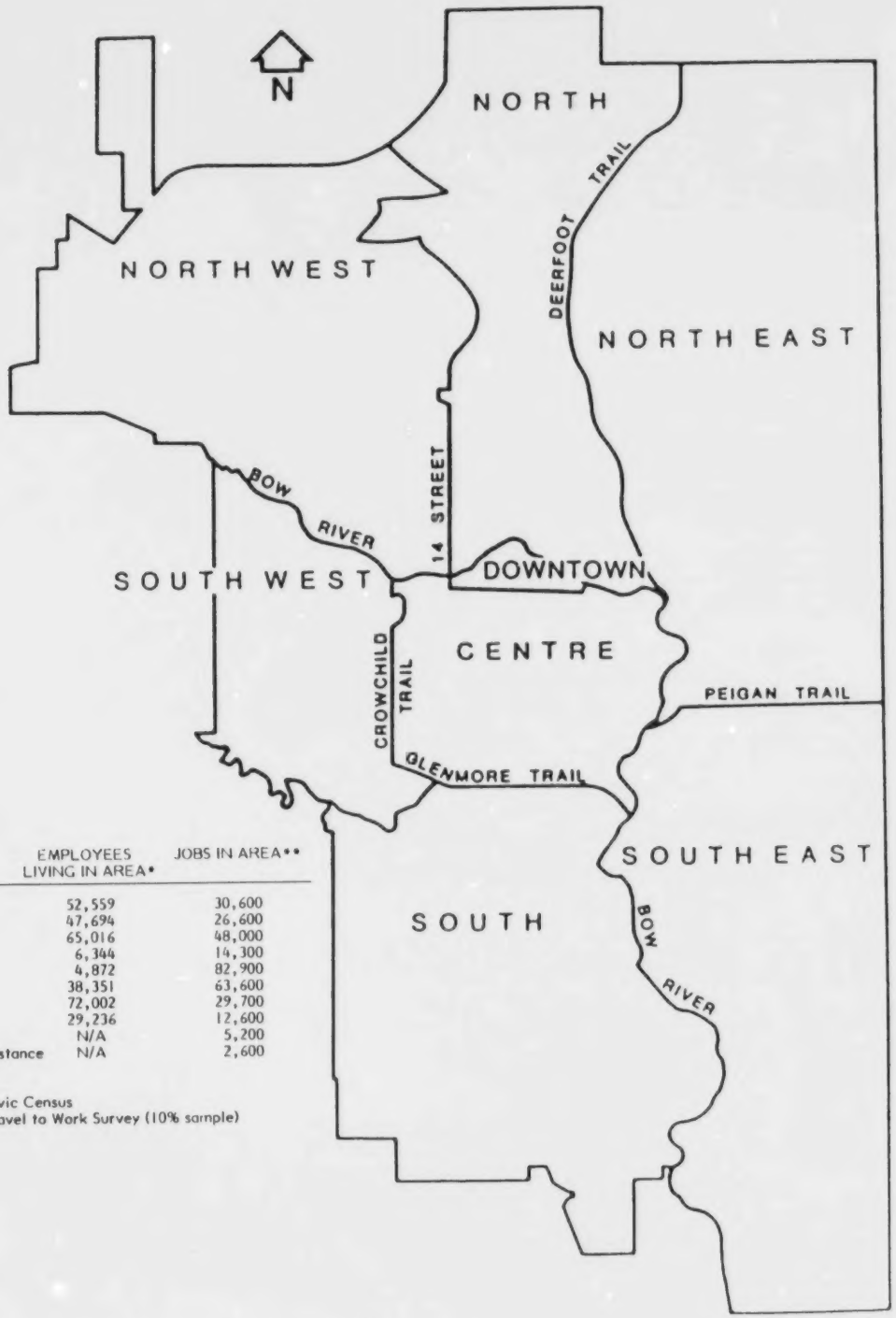
(Approximations)

Ranked by number of employees

| RANK | NAME OF EMPLOYER | # OF EMPLOYEES |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Calgary Board of Education | 11,460 |
| 2 | City of Calgary | 9,510 |
| 3 | University of Calgary | 6,500 |
| 4 | Foothills Hospital | 4,600 |
| 5 | Alberta Government Telephones | 4,000 |
| 6 | Government of Alberta | 3,906 |
| 7 | * Safeway Canada | 3,825 |
| 8 | Calgary General Hospital | 3,700 |
| 9 | Calgary District Hospital Group | 3,030 |
| 10 | Government of Canada | 3,000 |
| 11 | Calgary Separate School Board | 2,900 |
| 12 | NOVA (proper) | 2,400 |
| 13 | PetroCanada Inc. | 2,300 |
| 14 | * Hudson's Bay Co. | 2,300 |
| 15 | Canada Post | 2,100 |
| 16 | Dome Petroleum Ltd. | 2,060 |
| 17 | Shell Canada Ltd. | 2,000 |
| 18 | * Royal Bank | 1,650 |
| 19 | * Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce | 1,649 |
| 20 | Amoco | 1,550 |
| 21 | Esso Resources Canada Ltd. | 1,500 |
| 22 | Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. | 1,500 |
| 23 | * Calgary Exhibition & Stampede | 1,500 |
| 24 | Husky Oil Ltd. | 1,388 |
| 25 | CP Rail (Calgary Division) | 1,266 |
| 26 | * Bank of Montreal | 1,250 |
| 27 | Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. | 1,200 |
| 28 | Canadian Western Natural Gas | 1,180 |
| 29 | Pan Canadian Petroleum Ltd. | 1,030 |
| 30 | TransAlta Utilities | 1,000 |
| 31 | Calgary Herald | 1,000 |
| 32 | * Focus Building Services Ltd. | 1,000 |
| 33 | Northern Telecom | 976 |
| 34 | Canterra Energy Ltd. | 900 |
| 35 | Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. | 800 |
| 36 | Bethany Care Centre | 770 |
| 37 | Home Oil | 665 |
| 38 | Air Canada | 650 |
| 39 | * Bank of Nova Scotia | 640 |
| 40 | Texaco Canada Resources Ltd. | 600 |
| 41 | B.P. Canada Inc. | 560 |
| 42 | Mount Royal College | 520 |
| 43 | Suncor | 480 |
| 44 | Canadian Corps of Commissionaries | 480 |
| 45 | Prudential Steel Ltd. | 460 |
| 46 | Norcen Resources Ltd. | 441 |

*Numbers include part-time employees.

## EMPLOYMENT BY SUB AREA 1985




| AREA | EMPLOYEES LIVING IN AREA* | JOBS IN AREA** |
|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 52,559 | 30,600 |
| North | 47,694 | 26,600 |
| Northeast | 65,016 | 48,000 |
| Southeast | 6,344 | 14,300 |
| Downtown | 4,872 | 82,900 |
| Centre | 38,351 | 63,600 |
| South | 72,002 | 29,700 |
| Southwest | 29,236 | 12,600 |
| Outside city limit | N/A | 5,200 |
| Beyond commuting distance | N/A | 2,600 |

* Source - 1985 Civic Census
** Source - 1985 Travel to Work Survey (10% sample)

# Housing

Photo courtesy of Melcor Developments Ltd

## HOUSING

Over the past year, Calgary has experienced an increase in housing starts. With vacancy rates decreasing and house prices rising moderately, Calgary is again becoming an attractive investment alternative.

Residential permits in the first six months of 1988 were valued at $ 148.7 million up from $ 143.8 million in the first six months of 1987. With stable interest rates, this trend should continue as Calgary's economy recovers. The overall number of vacant dwellings in the past year has declined by 1,300 units. New housing prices have increased by 4.3% in the first six months of 1988.

Relatively stable prices, coupled with low interest rates provide a buyers' market.

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS 1978-1987

| Year | Total Occupied Dwellings | Persons per Occupied Dwelling |
|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 176,053 | 2.87 |
| 1979 | 188,090 | 2.82 |
| 1980 | 201,844 | 2.78 |
| 1981 | 213,390 | 2.77 |
| 1982 | 224,283 | 2.78 |
| 1983 | 225,219 | 2.76 |
| 1984 | 229,846 | 2.70 |
| 1985 | 235,934 | 2.65 |
| 1986 | 242,954 | 2.64 |
| 1987 | 246,071 | 2.63 |

Source: Calgary Civic Census

The following table compares Calgary's occupied dwellings with the rest of Canada:

HOUSING - CALGARY & CANADA (1986)

| OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS | CALGARY % | CANADA % |
|---|---|---|
| Total | - | - |
| Owned | 57.9 | 62.07 |
| Rented | 42.1 | 37.93 |
| **Structural Type** | | |
| Single Detached | 55.95 | 57.52 |
| Apartment (at least 5 storeys) | .08 | .09 |
| Moveable Dwelling | .006 | .013 |
| All other types | .35 | .323 |

Source: Statistics Canada CAT.No. 95-906

## 1988 CIVIC CENSUS
## PRELIMINARY DATA BY WARD

| WARD | TOTAL HOUSING UNITS | OCCUPIED DWELLINGS | OWNER OCCUPIED | OWNER OCCUPIED (%) | TOTAL POPULATION | PERSONS PER DWELLING | PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN | PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN (%) | EMPLOYED PERSONS | EMPLOYED PERSONS (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 18,571 | 17,607 | 10,530 | 60 | 47,418 | 2.69 | 3,829 | 8.1 | 23,275 | 49.1 |
| 2 | 19,345 | 18,677 | 13,791 | 74 | 52,598 | 2.82 | 5,163 | 9.8 | 27,472 | 52.2 |
| 3 | 17,525 | 16,988 | 10,439 | 61 | 49,765 | 2.93 | 5,328 | 10.7 | 26,548 | 53.3 |
| 4 | 18,993 | 18,077 | 8,620 | 48 | 39,150 | 2.17 | 2,402 | 6.1 | 19,820 | 50.6 |
| 5 | 19,474 | 18,833 | 13,399 | 71 | 62,965 | 3.34 | 8,454 | 13.4 | 31,805 | 50.5 |
| 6 | 17,513 | 16,576 | 9,159 | 55 | 40,802 | 2.46 | 3,596 | 8.8 | 20,769 | 50.9 |
| 7 | 19,597 | 18,335 | 5,943 | 32 | 34,273 | 1.87 | 1,525 | 4.4 | 19,823 | 57.8 |
| 8 | 26,919 | 24,899 | 4,134 | 17 | 42,074 | 1.69 | 1,724 | 4.1 | 26,318 | 62.6 |
| 9 | 22,312 | 20,858 | 10,755 | 52 | 52,892 | 2.54 | 4,756 | 9.0 | 25,458 | 48.1 |
| 10 | 17,271 | 16,735 | 10,660 | 64 | 54,159 | 3.24 | 5,587 | 10.3 | 26,652 | 49.2 |
| 11 | 11,302 | 10,917 | 6,214 | 57 | 28,723 | 2.63 | 2,142 | 7.5 | 15,189 | 52.9 |
| 12 | 18,296 | 17,623 | 10,735 | 61 | 44,561 | 2.53 | 2,530 | 5.7 | 24,157 | 54.2 |
| 13 | 19,738 | 19,086 | 14,186 | 74 | 58,161 | 3.05 | 6,278 | 10.8 | 31,359 | 53.9 |
| 14 | 15,506 | 15,000 | 12,369 | 82 | 49,577 | 3.31 | 5,781 | 11.7 | 25,268 | 51.0 |
| TOTALS | 262,362 (a) | 250,211 | 140,934 | 56.3 | 657,118 | 2.63 | 59,095 (b) | 9.0 | 343,913 | 52.3 |

NOTES:

(a) Total Housing Units include:
- 250,211 occupied dwellings
- 9,780 vacant dwelling units
- 1,447 units under construction
- 924 non-residential use units*

* These are housing units intended for residential purposes but not used for such at the time of the census. Examples include show homes and units used for business purposes.

(b) Children age 0-5 years born between January 1, 1982 and December 31, 1987.

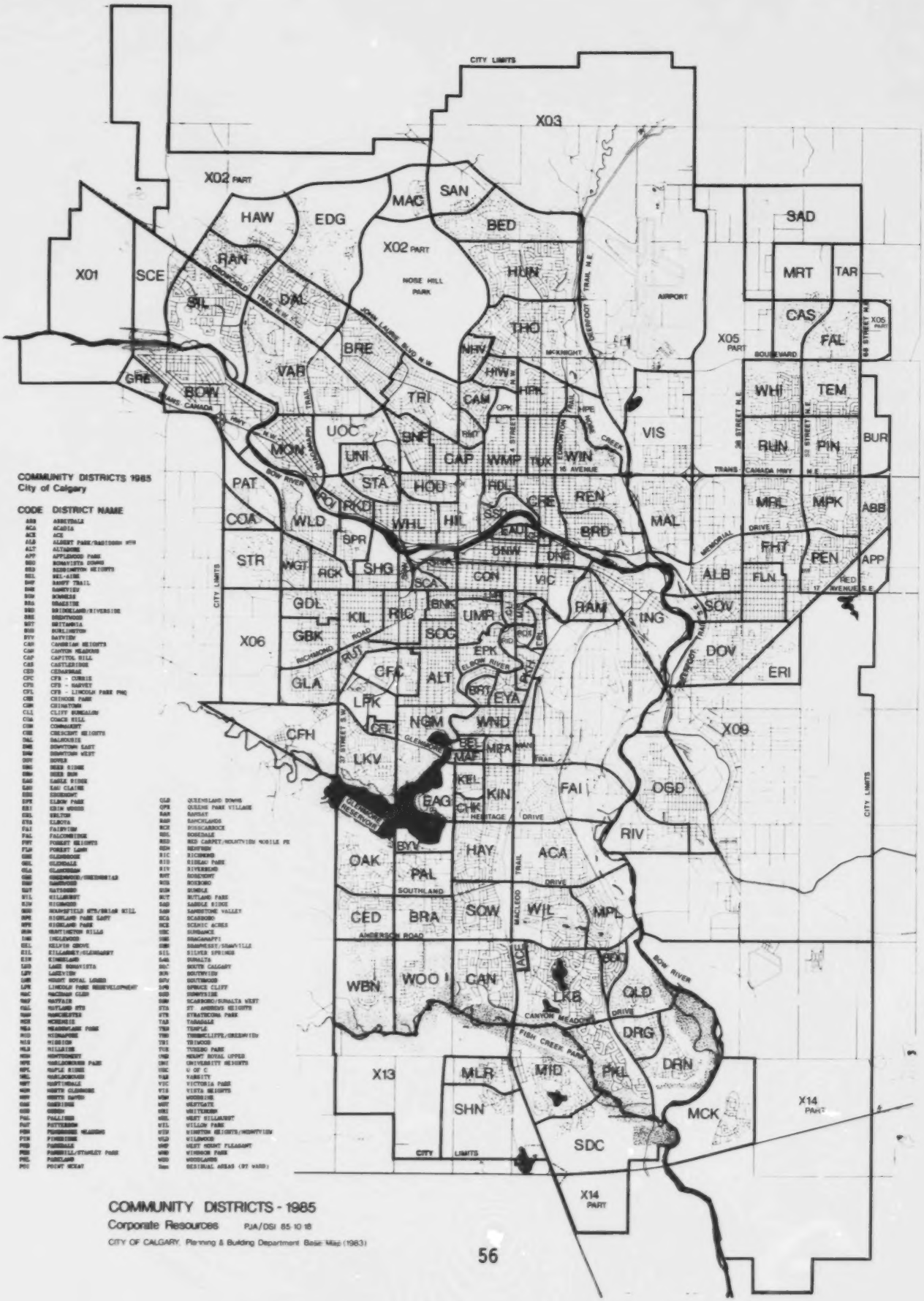
## DWELLING STARTS IN CALGARY OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS

| YEAR | SINGLE | DOUBLE | APARTMENTS | INDUSTRIAL | COMMERCIAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 5,304 | n/a | 183 | 20 | n/a |
| 1979 | 5,717 | n/a | 118 | 29 | n/a |
| 1980 | 6,707 | n/a | 71 | 46 | n/a |
| 1981 | 7,280 | 426 | 159 | 4 | 262 |
| 1982 | 3,446 | 117 | 34 | 5 | 125 |
| 1983 | 2,717 | 27 | 14 | 11 | 80 |
| 1984 | 1,677 | 8 | - | 13 | 58 |
| 1985 | 2,370 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 100 |
| 1986 | 1,931 | 28 | 4 | 12 | 90 |
| 1987 | 3,411 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 136 |

The availability of rental accommodation in Calgary is indicated in the following table on vacancy rates in apartments, single family and row housing:

## APARTMENT VACANCY RATES

| YEAR | APARTMENTS | SINGLE FAMILY | ROW HOUSING |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | 3.15 | 2.09 | 9.72 |
| 1979 | 4.30 | 2.20 | 11.92 |
| 1980 | 3.98 | 2.03 | 4.14 |
| 1981 | 3.73 | 2.08 | 3.27 |
| 1982 | 5.16 | 2.15 | 4.96 |
| 1983 | 17.55 | 2.51 | 11.30 |
| 1984 | 16.70 | 2.58 | 11.90 |
| 1985 | 10.81 | 2.73 | 9.42 |
| 1986 | 6.37 | 1.83 | 6.98 |
| 1987 | 6.53 | 1.40 | 6.99 |




COMMUNITY DISTRICTS 1985
City of Calgary

| CODE | DISTRICT NAME |
|---|---|
| ABB | ABBEYDALE |
| ACA | ACADIA |
| ACE | ACE |
| ALB | ALBERT PARK/RADISSON HTS |
| ALT | ALTADORE |
| APP | APPLEWOOD PARK |
| BDO | BONAVISTA DOWNS |
| BED | BEDDINGTON HEIGHTS |
| BEL | BEL-AIRE |
| BNF | BANFF TRAIL |
| BNK | BANKVIEW |
| BOW | BOWNESS |
| BRA | BRAESIDE |
| BRD | BRIDGELAND/RIVERSIDE |
| BRE | BRENTWOOD |
| BRT | BRITANNIA |
| BUR | BURLINGTON |
| BYV | BAYVIEW |
| CAM | CAMBRIAN HEIGHTS |
| CAN | CANYON MEADOWS |
| CAP | CAPITOL HILL |
| CAS | CASTLERIDGE |
| CED | CEDARBRAE |
| CFC | CFB - CURRIE |
| CFL | CFB - HARVEY |
| CFN | CFB - LINCOLN PARK PMQ |
| CHK | CHINOOK PARK |
| CHN | CHINATOWN |
| CLI | CLIFF BUNGALOW |
| CMA | COACH HILL |
| COM | COMMUNITY |
| CRE | CRESCENT HEIGHTS |
| DAL | DALHOUSIE |
| DNE | DOWNTOWN EAST |
| DNW | DOWNTOWN WEST |
| DOV | DOVER |
| DRG | DEER RIDGE |
| DRN | DEER RUN |
| EAG | EAU CLAIRE |
| EDG | EDGEMONT |
| EPK | ELBOW PARK |
| ERI | ERIN WOODS |
| ERL | ERLTON |
| ETA | ELBOYA |
| FAI | FAIRVIEW |
| FAL | FALCONRIDGE |
| FHT | FOREST HEIGHTS |
| FLN | FOREST LAWN |
| GBK | GLENBROOK |
| GDL | GLENDALE |
| GLA | GLAMORGAN |
| GRE | GREENWOOD/GREENBRIAR |
| HAM | HAMPTON |
| HAW | HAWKWOOD |
| HAY | HILLHURST |
| HID | HOARYFIELD HTS/BRIAR HILL |
| HPK | HIGHLAND PARK EAST |
| HPW | HIGHLAND PARK |
| HUN | HUNTINGTON HILLS |
| IMR | INGLEWOOD |
| ING | GILPIN GROVE |
| KEL | KILLARNEY/GLENGARRY |
| KIL | KINGSLAND |
| LKB | LAKE BONAVISTA |
| LKV | LAKEVIEW |
| LMR | MOUNT ROYAL LOWER |
| LPK | LINCOLN PARK RESIDENTIAL |
| MAC | MACEWAN GLEN |
| MAF | MAYFAIR |
| MAL | MOTLAND HTS |
| MAN | MANCHESTER |
| MCK | MCKENZIE |
| MID | MEADOWLARK PARK |
| MIR | MIDNAPORE |
| MLR | MILLRISE |
| MON | MONTGOMERY |
| MPK | MARLBOROUGH PARK |
| MRL | MAPLE RIDGE |
| MRT | MARLBOROUGH |
| MRT | MARTINDALE |
| MSA | NORTH GLENMORE |
| MSW | NORTH HAMPTON |
| NAM | NAMAO |
| NGM | GARRISON |
| NHW | PINEBURN |
| PAL | PATTERSON |
| PAT | PUMPHOUSE WEAPONS |
| PIN | PINEBURN |
| PKL | PARKDALE |
| PKM | PARKHILL/STANLEY PARK |
| PKL | PARKLAND |
| PKT | POINT MCKAY |
| QLD | QUEENSLAND DOWNS |
| QPK | QUEENS PARK VILLAGE |
| RAM | RAMSAY |
| RAN | RANCHLANDS |
| RCK | ROSSCARROCK |
| RDL | ROSEDALE |
| RED | RED CARPET/MOUNTVIEW MOBILE PK |
| REN | RENFREW |
| RIC | RICHMOND |
| RID | RIDEAU PARK |
| RIV | RIVERBEND |
| ROY | ROSEMONT |
| RSL | ROXBORO |
| RUN | RUNDLE |
| RUT | RUTLAND PARK |
| SAD | SADDLE RIDGE |
| SAN | SANDSTONE VALLEY |
| SCA | SCARBORO |
| SCE | SCENIC ACRES |
| SDC | SUNDANCE |
| SHG | SHAGANAPPI |
| SHN | SHAWNESSY/SHAWVILLE |
| SIL | SILVER SPRINGS |
| SOC | SUNALTA |
| SOV | SOUTH CALGARY |
| SOW | SOUTHVIEW |
| SPR | SOUTHWOOD |
| SSC | SPRUCE CLIFF |
| STA | SUNNYSIDE |
| STR | SCARBORO/SUNALTA WEST |
| SUN | ST ANDREWS HEIGHTS |
| SVH | STRATHCONA PARK |
| TAR | TARADALE |
| TEM | TEMPLE |
| THC | THORNCLIFFE/GREENVIEW |
| TRI | TRIWOOD |
| TUX | TUXEDO PARK |
| UMR | MOUNT ROYAL UPPER |
| UNI | UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS |
| UOC | U OF C |
| VAR | VARSITY |
| VIC | VICTORIA PARK |
| VIS | VISTA HEIGHTS |
| WBN | WOODBINE |
| WGT | WILDWOOD |
| WHI | WHITEHORN |
| WHL | WEST HILLHURST |
| WIL | WILLOW PARK |
| WIN | WINDSOR PARK/MOUNTVIEW |
| WLD | WILDWOOD |
| WMP | WEST MOUNT PLEASANT |
| WND | WOODLANDS |
| Rem | REGIONAL AREAS (87 WARD) |

COMMUNITY DISTRICTS - 1985
Corporate Resources PJA/DSI 85 10 18
CITY OF CALGARY, Planning & Building Department Base Map (1983)

## CALGARY HOUSING PRICES, TAXES,& RENTAL VALUE

| COMMUNITY/DISTRICT | | PRICE AT APRIL 1988 | % CHANGE 1 YEAR | PROPERTY TAXES | ESTIMATED MONTHLY RENTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DETACHED BUNGALOW** | | | | | |
| N.C. | Beddington | 94,000 | +6.9 | 1,180 | 745 |
| N.E. | The Properties | 92,500 | +15.6 | 1,260 | 675 |
| N.W. | Brentwood/Charleswood | 112,000 | 6.6 | 1,400 | |
| N.W. | Edgemont/Hawkwood | 113,000 | +13.0 | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| N.W. | Silver Springs | 108,000 | +11.3 | 1,450 | 800 |
| N.W. | Varsity | 110,000 | +15.7 | 1,324 | 800 |
| S.C. | Mount Royal | 175,000 | +21.5 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| S.E. | Lake Bonavista/Parkland | 112,000 | +4.6 | - | - |
| S.E. | Midnapore | 100,000 | +5.2 | 1,200 | 900 |
| S.W. | Oakridge | 117,000 | +23.1 | 1,625 | 800 |
| S.W. | Woodlands | 102,000 | +4.9 | 1,400 | 825 |
| WEST | Strathcona Park | 109,000 | +10.1 | 1,385 | 825 |
| S.W. | Westgate | 96,000 | +2.6 | 1,245 | 760 |
| **STANDARD TWO STOREY** | | | | | |
| N.C. | Beddington | 97,800 | +14.3 | 1,140 | 675 |
| N.E. | The Properties | 73,500 | +9.7 | 989 | 550 |
| N.W. | Silver Springs | 90,000 | - | 1,000 | 700 |
| S.E. | Midnapore | 135,000 | - | 1,600 | 900 |
| S.W. | Woodlands | 95,000 | +4.4 | 1,250 | 825 |
| **EXECUTIVE DETACHED TWO STOREY** | | | | | |
| N.C. | Beddington | 140,500 | +12.4 | 1,920 | 1,050 |
| N.E. | The Properties | 128,000 | +8.4 | 1,631 | 800 |
| N.W. | Edgemont/Hawkwood | 180,000 | +12.5 | 2,100 | 1,350 |
| N.W. | Silver Springs | 158,000 | +5.3 | 2,000 | 1,100 |
| N.W. | Varsity | 195,000 | +5.4 | 2,337 | 1,100 |
| S.C. | Mount Royal | 275,000 | +17.5 | 3,000 | 1,400 |
| S.E. | Lake Bonavista/Parkland | 195,000 | +8.3 | - | - |
| S.E. | Midnapore | 175,000 | +14.3 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| S.W. | Oakridge | 200,000 | +18.9 | 2,000 | 1,300 |
| S.W. | Woodlands | 165,000 | - | 1,850 | 1,200 |
| WEST | Strathcona Park | 174,000 | +11.5 | 2,200 | 1,225 |
| **STANDARD TOWNHOUSE** | | | | | |
| N.C. | Beddington | 66,500 | - | 850 | 650 |
| N.E. | The Properties | 53,000 | +8.1 | 821 | 425 |
| N.W. | Silver Springs | 57,000 | +7.5 | 750 | 600 |
| N.W. | Varsity | 96,000 | +28.0 | 1,153 | 600 |
| S.C. | Mount Royal | 80,000 | +3.9 | 1,000 | 560 |
| S.E. | Midnapore | 73,000 | +12.3 | 890 | 650 |
| S.W. | Oakridge | 72,000 | +40.0 | 800 | 600 |
| S.W. | Woodlands | 63,000 | +5.8 | 850 | 625 |
| **STANDARD CONDOMINIUM APARTMENT** | | | | | |
| N.E. | The Properties | 39,000 | - | - | 425 |
| N.W. | Varsity | 47,000 | +11.9 | 392 | 500 |
| S.C. | Mount Royal | 105,000 | +55.5 | 1,150 | 800 |
| S.E. | Midnapore | 45,000 | +7.1 | 890 | 550 |
| **LUXURY CONDOMINIUM APARTMENT** | | | | | |
| S.C. | Mount Royal | 154,000 | +17.1 | 1,400 | 1,100 |
| S.W. | Oakridge | 130,000 | +18.1 | 1,275 | 1,000 |
| WEST | Strathcona Park | 112,000 | +9.8 | 1,205 | 1,100 |

Source: Royal LePage Survey of Canadian House Prices, July 1988.

# Municipal Administration

City Hall.

# CALGARY CITY COUNCIL

Ald. Dale Hodges
Ward 1

Ald. Theresa Baxter
Ward 2

Ald. John Schmal
Ward 3

Ald. Don Hartman
Ward 4

Ralph Klein
Mayor

Ald. Yvonne Fritz
Ward 5

Ald. Ron Leigh
Ward 6

Ald. Tim Bardsley
Ward 7

Ald. Barbara Scott
Ward 8

Ald. Al Duerr
Ward 9

Ald. Ray Clark
Ward 10

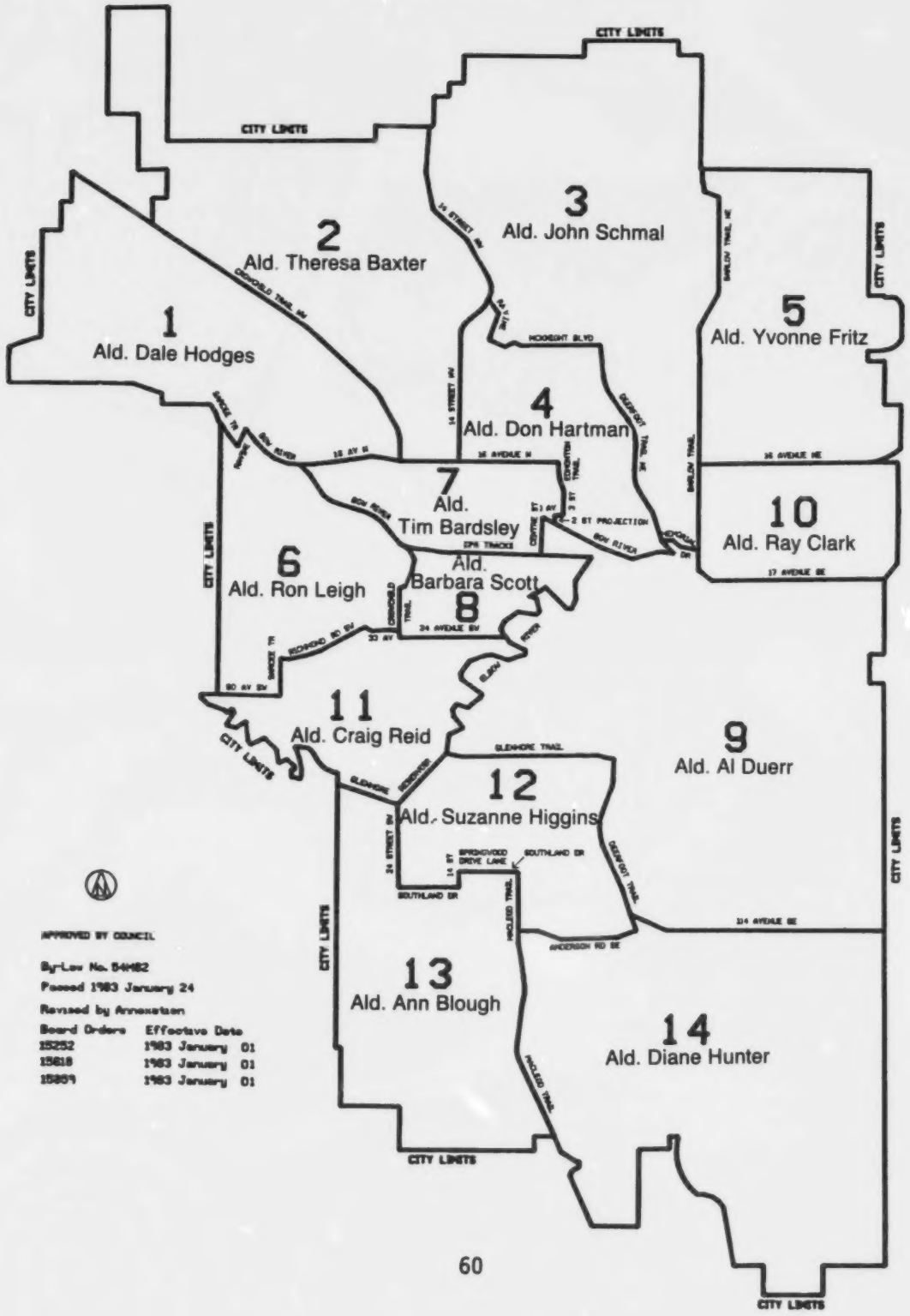
Ald. Craig Reid
Ward 11

Ald. Suzanne Higgins
Ward 12

Ald. Ann Blough
Ward 13

Ald. Diane Hunter
Ward 14

# CITY OF CALGARY
# WARD BOUNDARIES




APPROVED BY COUNCIL

By-Law No. 54M82

Passed 1983 January 24

Revised by Annexation

| Board Orders | Effective Date |
|---|---|
| 15252 | 1983 January 01 |
| 15618 | 1983 January 01 |
| 15859 | 1983 January 01 |

## MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

### FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Calgary was incorporated as a town on November 7, 1884, and as a city nine years later on January 1, 1894, under proclamations issued by the Government of the North West Territories at Regina.

The Government of the City has been conducted since then under powers originally granted to it by the Government of the North West Territories and later by the Government of Alberta under various acts, the latest being The Municipal Government Act effective June 1, 1968. Under these acts, the City has been governed by a Council/Board of Commissioners system of local government. The Mayor and Council are elected for a period of three years and undertake the responsibility of initiating policy and giving general direction to the civic administration. In October 1977, the number of aldermen was increased to fourteen, each representing for the first time in the city's history, a single ward.

The Board of Commissioners consists of four appointed members and the Mayor, who is an ex-officio member. The Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner of Planning and Transportation, the Commissioner of Finance and Administration, and the Commissioner of Operations are responsible for the overall administration of the City in accordance with Council policy.

To assist Council in its task of developing civic policy, four Standing Policy Committees of Council were established, each dealing with specific policy areas. Seven members of Council sit on each Committee. The Standing Policy Committees report directly to City Council with their recommendations.

A detailed outline of Calgary's civic government with the names of its Chief Administrative Officers is available in the City's Municipal Handbook available from our offices, free on request.

### ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDUSTRY

Council and Administration attitudes are most positive towards business within the limitations imposed by conflicting citizen interest, Provincial Government environmental requirements and the necessity of providing the city with the best possible quality of life without excessive tax burdens that may be placed on city taxpayers.

### CITY PLANNING

The Planning and Building Department provides a framework for the guidance and coordination of short and long-term land use planning and long-term land use planning and construction in Calgary.

The three divisions directly responsible for planning matters are:

1. The City and Community Planning Division (268-5331) - responsible for the preparation of the General Municipal Plan, Area Redevelopment Plans, Area Structure Plans, and other planning studies for new and established communities. The division is also responsible for the preparation of major policy studies related to the growth and development of Calgary.

2. The Development (268-5607) Land Use (268-5428) and Downtown (268-8011) division processes applications for subdivision, land use ("zoning") changes, and development; administers the sign bylaw; prepares land use bylaw amendments and enforces its provisions. The division is also responsible for preparing and implementing planning policy within the downtown area.

3. Building Regulations Division (268-5481) is responsible for processing all building, heating, sheet metal, gas, plumbing and automatic fire extinguisher (AFE) permits and inspecting the construction related to these permits;

- checking land use bylaw requirements before accepting building permit applications for single family and semi-detached dwellings (R-1, R-2, R-2A), where the dwelling does not require a development permit;

- administering legislation relating to vacant and derelict buildings and minimum maintenance of properties. Also administers the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP).

If you require further information, please contact the address below or phone (403) 268-5333. The City of Calgary. Planning and Building Department, Planning Library, 4th Floor, Municipal Building, 800 Macleod Trail SE, Box 2100, Stn. 'M', Calgary, Alberta T2P 2M5

## TAX STRUCTURE

### PROPERTY TAXATION
### ASSESSMENT VALUES SUBJECT TO TAXATION OR GRANT*

| YEAR | LAND | BUILDINGS | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1978 | $ 910,951,048 | $ 1,162,663,655 | $ 2,073,614,703 |
| 1979 | $ 931,490,180 | $ 1,281,515,230 | $ 2,213,005,410 |
| 1980 | $ 961,845,440 | $ 1,438,141,270 | $ 2,399,986,710 |
| 1981 | $ 1,033,863,790 | $ 1,611,332,720 | $ 2,645,196,510 |
| 1982 | $ 1,080,264,775 | $ 1,764,220,470 | $ 2,844,485,245 |
| 1983 | $ 1,091,395,320 | $ 1,890,806,655 | $ 2,982,201,975 |
| 1984 | $ 1,102,448,320 | $ 2,004,514,695 | $ 3,106,963,015 |
| 1985 | $ 1,105,266,230 | $ 2,016,522,890 | $ 3,121,789,120 |
| 1986 | $ 1,113,403,730 | $ 2,069,524,560 | $ 3,182,928,290 |
| 1987** | $ 6,769,704,531 | $10,908,243,692 | $17,677,948,223 |
| **1988** | **$ 6,685,387,975** | **$11,214,265,863** | **$17,899,653,838** |

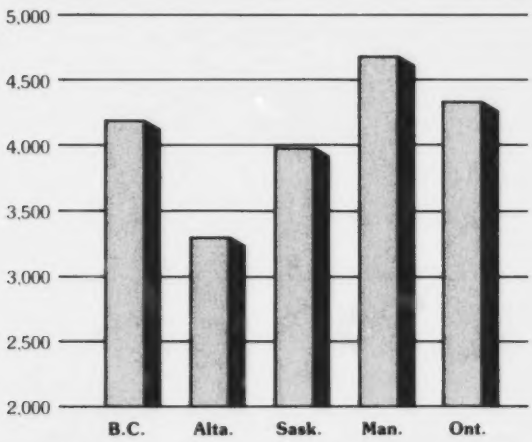
* Assessment billed does not include City of Calgary owned property.
**Reassessment of all property and land based on 1985 values began in 1987.

### Basis of Assessment

Land is assessed at 65% of its 1985 market value. Buildings are assessed at 65% of their 1985 replacement value.

Alberta's tax load is among the lowest of any province in Canada, as evidenced by the following tables prepared by the Provincial Treasurer. It should be noted that Alberta is the only province in Canada that is not subject to retail sales tax.

**Comparison of Provincial Taxes Payable[a]**




[a] Family of four, gross income of $40,000. Includes provincial personal income tax, sales tax, health care insurance premiums, tobacco tax, fuel tax and hotel room tax. Other provinces as of March 1, 1988.

## Major Provincial Tax Rates[a]

| | Personal Income Tax[b] | | | Retail Sales Tax | Gasoline Tax[c] | Tobacco Tax | Health Care Premiums | | Corporate Income Tax | | Capital Tax | Payroll Tax | Insurance Premiums Tax[f] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Basic Rate | High Income Surtax | Flat Rate Tax | | | | Individual | Family | Small Business Rate[d] | General Rate[e] | | | |
| | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (¢/litre) | ($/pack of 25) | ($) | ($) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| British Columbia | 51.5 | — | — | 6 | 9.9 | 1.02 | 240 | 504 | 11 | 14 | 0.2 | — | 2/3 |
| **Alberta** | **46.5** | **8.0** | **0.5** | **—** | **5.0** | **1.00** | **216** | **432** | **0/5** | **9/15** | **—** | **—** | **2/3** |
| Saskatchewan | 50.0 | 12.0 | 1.5 | 7 | 7.0 | 1.17 | — | — | 0/10 | 17 | 0.5 | — | 2/3 |
| Manitoba | 54.0 | — | 2.0/2.0 | 7 | 8.9 | 1.15 | — | — | 10 | 17 | 0.3 | 2.25 | 2/3 |
| Ontario | 50.0 | 3.0 | — | 7 | 8.3 | 0.71 | 357 | 714 | 0/10 | 14.5/15.5 | 0.3 | — | 2/3 |
| Quebec | —[g] | — | — | 9 | 14.4 | 1.13 | — | — | 0/3.22 | 5.9/13.9 | 0.48 | 3.22 | 2/3 |
| New Brunswick | 58.0 | — | — | 11 | 7.8 | 1.06 | — | — | 5/9 | 15 | — | — | 2/3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 55.0 | — | — | 10 | 8.9 | 0.88 | — | — | 10 | 15 | — | — | 2 |
| Nova Scotia | 56.5 | — | — | 10 | 8.7 | 1.13 | — | — | 0/10 | 15 | — | — | 2/3 |
| Newfoundland | 60.0 | — | — | 12 | 9.8 | 1.20 | — | — | 0/10 | 16 | — | — | 4 |

[a] 1988 rates for other provinces as of March 1, 1988.

[b] Alberta's, Saskatchewan's and Ontario's high income surtaxes are on provincial tax payable. Saskatchewan's flat rate tax is on net income. Manitoba's flat rate tax is on net income with an additional 2% applied to high income earners. Alberta's flat rate tax is on taxable income.

[c] Regular leaded gasoline. Saskatchewan residents are entitled to an annual rebate of tax on their personal in-province purchases of fuel.

[d] The 0% rate applies to new start up small businesses except in Alberta where it applies to manufacturing and processing income. Saskatchewan's 0% rate applies to both. New Brunswick's 5% rate (approximately) applies to associated small businesses with total income of $110,000 or less.

[e] In Alberta, the lower rate applies to manufacturing and processing income. In Ontario, the lower rate extends to all primary industries. In Quebec the lower rate applies to all active business income for most corporations.

[f] The lower rate applies to premiums for life, sickness and accident insurance.

[g] Quebec levies its own personal income taxes on a different base.

** The above Basic Rate is only a percentage of the federal tax.

**1987 BUSINESS ASSESSMENT & TAX**
All premises occupied for the purpose of carrying on a business are assessed for the business assessment.

Business shall be deemed to mean any activity of a commercial nature and includes trade, profession, occupation, employment or calling, and the providing of goods and services.

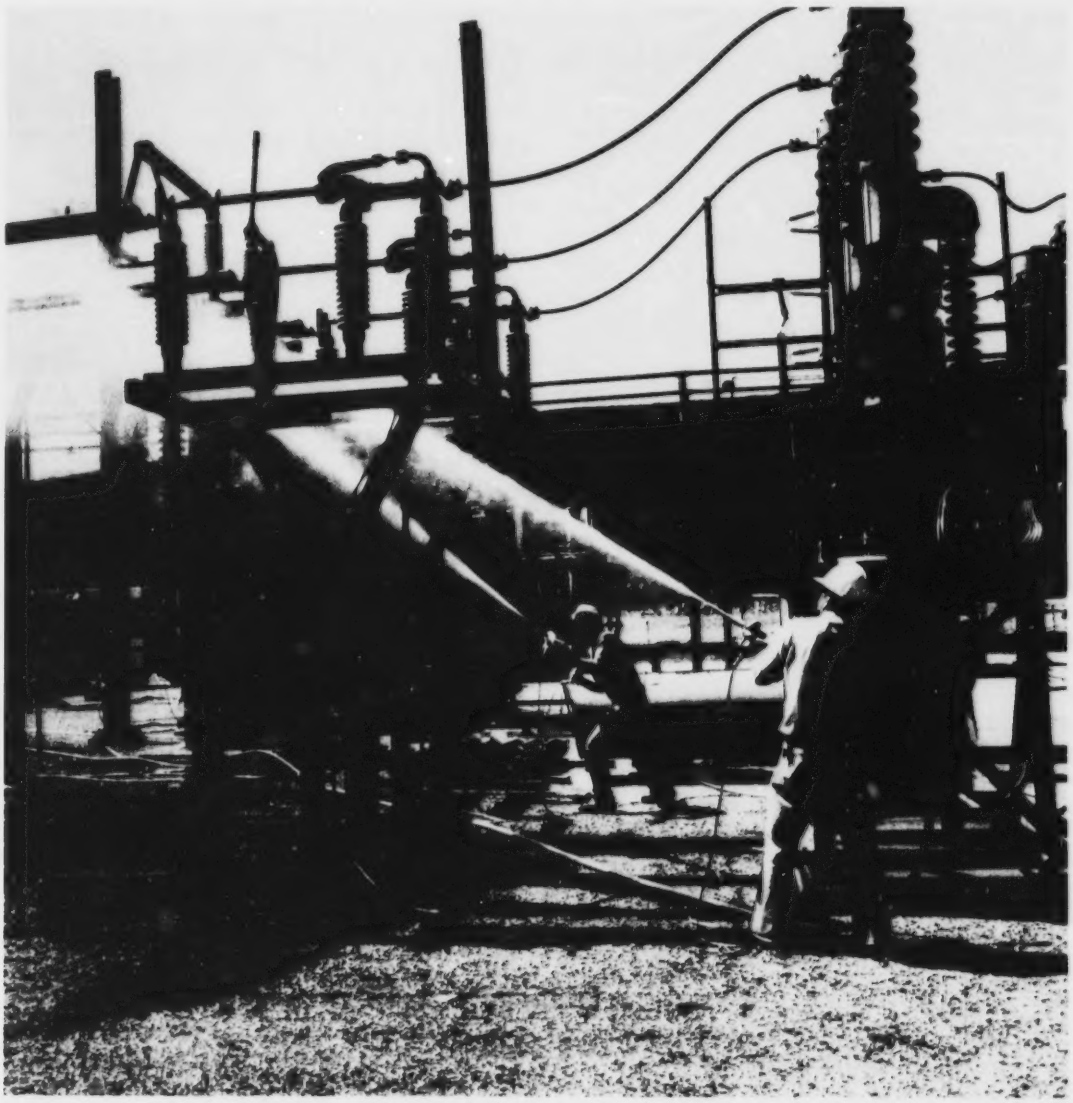
Premises means the store, office, warehouse, factory, building, enclosure, yard or any space occupied or used by a person for the purposes of business.

In 1988, the tax rate on all assessed businesses was 20.28% of the assessed rental value.

| | MILL RATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | Residential | Non-Residential |
| 1980 | | 68.69 | 105.65 |
| 1981 | | 82.36 | 125.57 |
| 1982 | | 95.66 | 144.90 |
| 1983 | | 104.63 | 159.66 |
| 1984 | | 109.79 | 163.58 |
| 1985 | | 113.49 | 167.11 |
| 1986 | | 117.44 | 169.26 |
| | 1&2 Bedroom | Triplex & Up | |
| 1987** | 22.31 | 25.88 | 32.01 |
| 1988 | 23.49 | 27.24 | 33.69 |

**Reassessment of all property and land based on 1985 values began in 1987.

# Municipal Services



Regular hot washing of substation insulators prevents customer outages.

## MUNICIPAL SERVICES

### STREETS AND ROADS

Efficient and ready access to different parts of the city, for people, goods and services, is a must if the city is to remain viable for business and the daily living requirements of its inhabitants.

The following is a statistical summary of streets and roads in Calgary:

| TYPE | EXISTING AT END OF 1984 | | EXISTING AT END OF 1987 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | km | miles | km | miles |
| Paved Roads | 2,866 | 1,781 | 2,975 | 1,849 |
| Graded & Graveled Roads | 105 | 65 | 82 | 51 |
| Oiled Roads | 109 | 68 | 108 | 67 |
| Graded & Graveled Lanes | 1,135 | 705 | 1,145 | 712 |
| Concrete & Paved Lanes | 131 | 81 | 142 | 88 |
| Sidewalks | 3,406 | 2,117 | 3,527 | 2,192 |
| Curbs & Gutters | 5,565 | 3,458 | 5,847 | 3,633 |

Capital expenditures by the City on streets and roads during 1984 amounted to $15,825,000 as compared to $22,712,000 in 1987.

### STREET CLEANING, SNOW & ICE CONTROL, STREET REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE

The following expenditures were made in 1984 and 1987:

| | 1984 | 1987 |
|---|---|---|
| Street Repairs & Maintenance | $ 8,185,000 | $ 9,582,000 |
| Asphalt Surface Overlay | $ 4,039,000 | $ 9,090,000 |
| Snow and Ice Control | $ 8,267,000 | $ 8,145,000 |
| Street Cleaning | $ 3,442,000 | $ 4,085,000 |
| **TOTAL** | **$23,933,000** | **$30,902,000** |

Street cleaning consists of two major operations, e.g.: spring cleaning to remove the dirt and sand dumped on city streets during the winter, and summer cleaning to sweep and flush streets during the summer.

## WATER SYSTEM

The Calgary water system is a public utility as defined in the Municipal Government Act. It is owned by the City and operates as the Waterworks Division within the City Engineering Department. It is a self-supporting water utility and consumers have the assurance of a continuous, safe supply of potable water which meets public health standards, is aesthetically acceptable, adequate in volume and pressure, and in accordance with the latest technological developments and cost effective programs.

Calgary receives its water supply from the Elbow and Bow Rivers which run through the City. In compliance with the Provincial Water Resources Act and the Clean Water Act and Regulations, the City is licensed to divert water from the Bow and Elbow Rivers to operate the water treatment plants.

On June 21, 1984 the official opening ceremonies of the Stage 2 expansion of the Bearspaw Water Treatment Plant took place. This $85 million expansion increased the Bearspaw's water treatment capacity up to 730 mega litres per day. Further expansion is possible at Bearspaw in future stages 4 and 5. The combined rated capacity of both the Glenmore and Bearspaw Water Treatment Plants is now 1,370 mega litres per day. A mega litre is equal to 1,000,000 litres.

The Waterworks Division of the City Engineering Department is responsible for the construction, operation, repair and maintenance of the water system. The major sections are Administration; Production; Engineering; Transmission and Distribution; and Finance and Accounting. The City will supply potable water, insofar as there is sufficient plant capacity and raw water available, upon such terms as Council considers advisable, and at the request of any consumer within the City situated along a watermain. Subject to Council approval and the execution of a separate, legal agreement the City may supply, upon request, potable water outside the City limits.

The quality of water from the Calgary water system is excellent. It is continuously sampled and tested to ensure that it meets the "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality 1978" issued by the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare. There are other standards of water quality required by the Provincial Department of the Environment that relate to the chemical, physical and microbiological characteristics of the water.

With a difference in elevation of 274 metres across the City, the water is boosted several times from the water treatment plants located near river level. In some areas, pressure reducing zones are necessary. There are presently 14 major pressure zones, 32 secondary pumping stations and 14 underground treated water storage reservoirs which produce an average of 500 mega litres of potable water to customers within Calgary, as well as the City of Airdrie and other rural customers. Water storage capacity in Calgary is 445 mega litres.

In 1987 total water revenues were $82.0 million; operating expenditures amounted to $69 million.

The current water rates effective January 1, 1988 for the water utility are set out in the following schedule.

F1052(R88-03)

THE CITY OF CALGARY
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

# WATER RATES
## JANUARY 1ST, 1988

### GENERAL SERVICE METERED WATER RATE

**OUTSIDE CITY**

GALLONS — Monthly Service Charge of $86.03 Plus $0.6932 per 1000 Gallons per month

CUBIC METRES — Monthly Service Charge of $86.03 Plus $0.1525 per Cubic Metre per Month

Minimum Monthly Charge on General Service Metered Rates outside City of $86.03.

**INSIDE CITY**

GALLONS — Monthly Service Charge of $12.58 Plus

| | |
|---|---|
| First 22,000 | At $2.830 Per Thousand Gallons |
| Next 200,000 | At $1.667 Per Thousand Gallons |
| All over 222,000 | At $1.209 Per Thousand Gallons |

CUBIC METRES — Monthly Service Charge of $12.58 Plus

| | |
|---|---|
| First 100 | At $0.6226 Per Cubic Metre |
| Next 900 | At $0.3668 Per Cubic Metre |
| All over 1000 | At $0.2660 Per Cubic Metre |

Minimum Monthly Charge on General Service Metered Rates Inside City of $12.58

### RESIDENTIAL METERED WATER RATE

GALLONS — Monthly Service Charge of $6.04 plus $2.456 per 1,000 gallons per month

CUBIC METRES — Monthly Service Charge of $6.04 plus $0.5403 per cubic metre per month

### RESIDENTIAL FLAT RATE

Minimum monthly charge $14.90 per service

**Single Family Dwelling**

$1.975 per thousand square feet of lot area, plus
$0.9635 per thousand dollars of the undepreciated assessed value of the improvements as shown on the City's Assessment Department records.

**Duplexes**

Each unit of a duplex supplied by a separate unmetered water service pipe will be assessed at 51.8 % the amount of the "Single Family Dwelling" rate.

**New Homes Not Yet Assessed**

Will be charged on an interim rate of $4.461 per thousand square feet of lot area, or $14.90 minimum, whichever is greater.

### PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE EQUIPMENT

Fire Service Pipes

| | |
|---|---|
| Service Pipe Size 100mm and under | $ 9.17 |
| Service Pipe Size over 100mm and under 200mm | $20.63 |
| Service Pipe Size 200mm and over | $36.68 |
| Individual Hydrants each | $ 5.18 |

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Lift and gravity with 26 sanitary and 14 storm lift stations with capacities ranging from 3.2 to 914.8 litres/sec. (42 to 12,100 gallons/min.) installed in areas of the city where they are needed.

## SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

Calgary operates two sewage treatment plants to provide treatment of its sewage prior to discharge to the Bow River.

The Bonnybrook Plant is a secondary wastewater treatment plant with design capacity of 450,000 cu.m./d. The area serviced by the plant is bounded to the north, east and west sides by the city limits and to the south by a line approximately along the Glenmore Trail and the Glenmore Reservoir.

The Fish Creek Plant is a secondary wastewater treatment plant with design capacity of 72,700 cu.m./d. The area serviced by the plant is bounded to the south, east and west sides by the city limits and to the north by a line approximately along the Glenmore Trail and the Glenmore Reservoir.

A special disposal facility for sludge from the two sewage treatment plants is provided by the City at its Shepard Sludge Lagoons site. Tertiary treatment, which primarily entails the removal of phosphorus from effluent, is now carried out at both plants.

### Rates

Sewage treatment in Calgary is operated as a self-supporting utility. For 1988, sewage charges are 72.04% of the customer's water bill. Industries are given direct incentives to pretreat their sewage before it enters the City system.

A surcharge can also be levied based upon the following formula:

$$R = 0.172\ B + 0.188\ S + 0.205\ G$$

when "R" means rate in cents per thousand gallons

or

$$R = 0.0378\ B + 0.0413\ S + 0.0450\ G$$

when "R" means rate in cents per cubic meter.

B means the amount in milligrams per litre by which the biochemical oxygen demand of the sewage tested exceeds three hundred milligrams per litre.
S means the amount in milligrams per litre by which the suspended solids of the sewage exceeds three hundred milligrams per litre.
G means the amount expressed in milligrams per litre by which the grease content of the sewage tested exceeds one hundred milligrams per litre.

## STORM SEWERS

Calgary operates a separate storm sewer system that has been continually extended and upgraded as required by urban expansion. Operation of the storm sewer system is financed by the mill-rate (property tax).

## GARBAGE AND LITTER CONTROL

### Commercial and Industrial

Commercial and industrial garbage is collected by City crews, private contractors or company-owned vehicles. The City provides service at no charge

for .75 cubic metre/premise/week where hand collection is made from a City street. For collections over .75 cubic metres, charges apply. Special commercial and industrial collection is available on contract from the City Sanitation Division or through private contractors.

Three sanitary landfill sites and one dry disposal site provide for the disposal of all wastes. The East Calgary landfill site incorporates a hazardous wastes compound facilitating the temporary storage, treatment and subsequent shipment of hazardous wastes generated within and around Calgary.

**Residential**
The City is responsible for all residential garbage collection from single-family, condominiums, and fourplexes on a weekly basis. Anti-litter campaigns are periodically conducted and anti-litter bylaws enforced to help keep Calgary clean.

## ELECTRICITY

The City of Calgary Electric System is Canada's sixth largest municipal electric utility. It distributes electric power within the city and a portion of the adjacent municipalities of Foothills and Rockyview - an area of 943 sq.km.

**Source**
The City of Calgary Electric System purchases its total electric power requirements from TransAlta Utilities Corporation which, in turn, forms part of the Alberta interconnected system.

**Availability**
Over 80% of Alberta's electric power is produced using thermal generators, the balance from hydro resources. The abundance of low-cost coal reserves in Alberta ensures an excellent long-term supply of electricity to Calgary at competitive prices.

**Electric Energy Supplied**
The growth of electric energy supplied clearly demonstrates the Electric System's ability to meet the requirements of its customers:

| YEAR | CONSUMPTION Kilowatts Hours | DEMAND Kilowatts |
|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 1,899,624,000 | 408,293 |
| 1975 | 2,983,416,000 | 565,260 |
| 1980 | 4,325,142,000 | 787,893 |
| 1981 | 4,705,745,000 | 877,350 |
| 1982 | 5,128,452,000 | 881,723 |
| 1983 | 5,213,720,000 | 900,533 |
| 1984 | 5,103,006,000 | 915,150 |
| 1985 | 5,276,414,000 | 960,900 |
| 1986 | 5,318,604,000 | 940,912 |
| 1987 | 5,421,060,000 | 946,389 |

At December 31, 1987 the Electric System had a total of 249,442 customers comprising:

| | |
|---|---|
| Residential | 224,978 |
| Non-Residential | 24,464 |
| **TOTAL** | **249,442** |

The Electric System has adopted various standard supply voltages and information regarding the availability of any particular voltage in a specific location will be provided upon request. The standard system frequency is 60 Hz AC. Interruptions to service are minimal and of no significance.

## COMMON ELECTRICITY RATES EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1986

**Residential Rate**

| | |
|---|---|
| Basic Charge | $7.10 per service per month |
| Energy Charge | All kW.h at 5.20¢ per kW.h |

**General Service Energy Rate**

Applicable to metered services where energy consumption is less than 5,000 kW.h per month.

| | |
|---|---|
| Basic Charge | $9.64 per service per month |
| Energy Charge | First 1,000 kW.h per month @ 10.29¢ per kW.h<br>All additional kW.h per month @ 8.47¢ per kW.h |
| Minimum Charge | The greater of $9.64 per service per month or $7.19 per kV.A of measured or estimated demand |

**General Service Demand - Enery Rate**

Applicable to demand energy metered services where energy consumption is greater than 5,000 kW.h per month.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First | 2,500 kW.h per month | @ 9.58 cents per kW.h |
| Next* | 100 kW.h per kV.A per month | @ 8.47 cents per kW.h |
| Next* | 100 kW.h per kV.A per month | @ 4.55 cents per kW.h |
| Next | 100,000 kW.h per month | @ 3.07 cents per kW.h |
| All additional kW.h per month | | @ 2.38 cents per kW.h |

*kW.h in these blocks are calculated as kV.A of billing demand multiplied by 100.

| | |
|---|---|
| Minimum Charge | $7.19 per month per kV.A of billing demand except as otherwise provided for. |

**Large Industrial Rate**

Information regarding large industrial power requirements and rates for special applications for non-standard load characteristics will be provided upon request.

All customer bills are subject to an Alberta Income Tax Rebate (currently 15.2%). This amount is not included in the rates but appears as a reduction on the customers' bill.

Please direct all inquiries and requests for information concerning service, voltages, terms and conditions, rates, load management, energy utilization, public safety, etc., to: The City of Calgary Electric System, Customer Service Division, 2808 Spiller Road S.E., P.O. Box 2100, Station "M", Calgary, AB T2P 2M5. Phone: (403) 268-2991.

**NATURAL GAS COSTS IN CALGARY**
(Based on Rates Effective July 1, 1988).

(a) **Average Residential Account - General Rate #1**
Assuming average consumption of 175 GJ's per year, annual natural gas costs will be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixed Charge: $ 10.50/month x 12 months | $ 126.00 |
| Natural Gas Use Charge: 175 GJ's x $ 2.262/GJ | $ 395.85 |
| **Sub Total:** | **$ 521.85** |
| Less Alberta Income Tax Rebate (5.3%)* | $ (27.66) |
| Add Revenue Tax Rider (11.11%) | $ 57.98 |
| **TOTAL ANNUAL COST:** | **$ 552.17** |
| Average or Budget | $ (46.01)/month |

(b) **Small Commercial Account - Operational Rate #2**
Assuming consumption of 5,000 GJ's per year, annual natural gas costs will be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixed Charge: $ 150.00/month x 12 months | $ 1,800.00 |
| Natural Gas Use Charge: 5,000 GJ's x $1.997/GJ | $ 9,985.00 |
| **Sub Total** | **$11,785.00** |
| Less Alberta Income Tax Rebate (5.3%)* | $ (624.61) |
| Add Revenue Tax Rider (11.11%) | $ 1309.31 |
| **TOTAL ANNUAL COST** | **$12,469.70** |

(c) **Industrial Account / Large Commercial - High Load Factor Rate #3**
(Where 40% of annual consumption is between May 1 and October 31):

| | |
|---|---|
| Fixed Charge: $150.00/month x 12 months | $ 1,800.00 |
| Demand Charge: 35 GJ's x $5.75/GJ | $ 201.25 |
| Natural Gas Use Charge: 15,000 GJ's x $1.677/GJ | $25,155.00 |
| **Sub Total** | **$27,156.25** |
| Less Alberta Income Tax Rebate (5.3%)* | $(1,439.28) |
| Add Revenue Tax Rider (11.11%) | $ 3,017.06 |
| **TOTAL ANNUAL COST** | **$28,734.03** |

*Income Tax Rebate subject to change

For further information please call Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited, Marketing Department (403) 245-7740.

**NATURAL GAS**
**Source**
All gas requirements, domestic, commercial and industrial can be met in Calgary, even during maximum use periods. In addition to the City's supply of gas from nearby wells and pipelines, the system is boosted by storage fields that are repressured in off-peak periods for use during periods of heavy demand.

**Supplier**
Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited, Head Office, 909 - 11 Avenue, S.W., Calgary, AB T2K 1L8.

**Energy Rating**
Approximately 38.6 MJ's per cubic metre with a specific gravity averaging 0.595 (at 101.325 kilopascals and 15°C or 59°F).

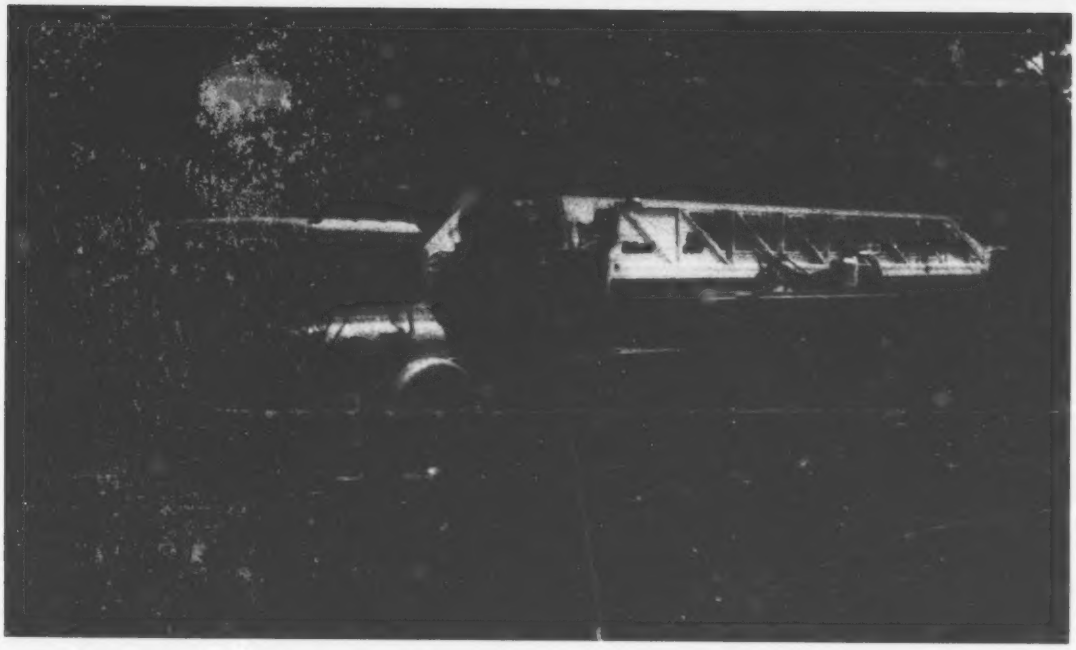
TJ - Terra Joule = 1,000,000 million Joules
GJ - Giga Joule = 1,000 million Joules
MJ - Mega Joule = 1,000 Joules

Joule is a metric measure of energy. Approximate conversion to volume measure: 1,055 Joules = 1 British Thermal Unit (BTU); 1,000 BTU's = 1 cubic foot.

**Customers**
In 1987, the company served 288,224 connections in 114 communities in Southern Alberta including Calgary. These were: (Year End Figures)

| | |
|---|---|
| Residential | 262,248 |
| Commercial | 25,729 |
| Industrial & Other | 247 |
| **TOTAL** | **288,224** |

# Fire Services



## FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Calgary Fire Department has proudly served the citizens of Calgary since August, 1885.

Since those early years when 20 volunteers provided only fire suppression services, the Department has progressed with the times to become an extremely competent and professional organization. Staffed by 1,019 uniformed members and 78 civilian staff, the Department responded to 10,365 requests for assistance in 1987. (Damage from fire totalled an estimated $10,037,000.00 in 1987)

Unlike the Fire Department of yesteryear, today's Department is now responsible for providing an ever expanding number of services for the citizens of Calgary, including:

**FIRE SUPPRESSION DIVISION**
Firefighting, river patrol (rescue and recovery), aircraft crash/rescue, high angle rescue, first aid, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation and prefire building planning.

**FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU DIVISION**
Building inspections, fire/arson investigations, and fire code enforcement.

**EMERGENCY ALARM Centre (9-1-1)**
Dispatching of Fire and Ambulance Services. A new "Enhanced 9-1-1 System" came on stream in early 1988 and provides many benefits for the citizens of Calgary. Included in the system is an Automatic Number Identifier (ANI) and an Automatic Location Identifier (ALI). These two features are invaluable in instances where the caller cannot supply the location or phone number of the emergency. The most significant advantage of the system will be more accurate and faster Emergency Services response to citizens requesting assistance.

**DISASTER SERVICES DIVISION**
Development and co-ordination of plans in case of disasters, both natural and man-made (includes training of volunteers and agencies) and coordination of disaster exercises.

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION**
Response to incidents involving hazardous material. Education and training of firefighters and private industry in the safe methods of handling, recovery and storage of hazardous materials.

**TRAINING DIVISION**
The recruitment and training of persons who wish to become City of Calgary Firefighters and continuous upgrading of firefighter skills.

**MECHANICAL SERVICES DIVISION**
Purchase, repair and service of Fire Department equipment and apparatus (including 112 motor vehicles). Building and property maintenance for the Department's 28 strategically located fire stations, one training academy, one dispatch centre, one fire prevention bureau building and an administration building, in which, a mechanical shop is also housed.

# Police Service

## POLICE SERVICES

The **Calgary Police Service** has an overall strength of 1,547, comprised of 1,115 authorized sworn personnel, 360 civilians and 51 technical and support personnel. With a police-to-municipal population ratio of one officer per 555 citizens, the Police Service employs more police personnel than most other major Canadian centres. The Service, functioning from the premise that crime is a community concern, practices zone or community policing. Close community contact is maintained in a variety of ways that include decentralized services and proactive community interaction programs, as well as positive media relations and public information activities.

Dedicated to the preventive policing concept, the primary focus is on crime prevention, crime detection and apprehension and traffic safety. Our most effective tools are positive community relations, education and the use of current computer technology to analyze conditions, project trends and deploy resources.

Innovative and imaginative policing methods, the successful application of community involvement programs such as Block Watch, Crime Stoppers and the Police Community Action Plan, the utilization of deployment systems such as Computer Aided Dispatch, Preventive Policing Analysis and Action System, and the implementation of detection systems such as the Automated Fingerprint Identification System, put the Calgary Police Service in the policing forefront nationally. Statistically, at a cost of $99.00 per capita, Calgary is one of the safest cities of its size in North America in which to live.

**ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE**

The R.C.M.P. is the only federal police service and is responsible for the enforcement of all federal laws. In Alberta, the R.C.M.P. serves as provincial police, as is the case in all provinces except Ontario and Quebec. In this role, they enforce provincial statutes as well as the Criminal Code of Canada. In addition to Provincial Police, the R.C.M.P. has municipal contracts for policing in certain Alberta cities.

The Calgary R.C.M.P. Subdivision Headquarters building, located at 920 - 16 Avenue N.E., accommodates administrative, technical and some operational personnel. Operational personnel, such as the Commercial Crime Section, Immigration and Passport Section and the Customs and Excise Section, are situated in the Calgary Federal Building. The R.C.M.P. is responsible for the security at the Calgary International Airport located within the City limits and have a detachment at that point.

The strength of manpower and vehicles located within Calgary City limits is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Commissioned Police Officers | 8 |
| Regular Members, N.C.O.'s & Constables | 137 |
| Special Constables | 37 |
| Civilian Members | 21 |
| Public Service Employees | 24 |
| **TOTAL** | 227 |
| Vehicles | 84 |

**Computerization**

The Calgary Subdivision is linked by a high-speed computer terminal with the R.C.M.P. data centre in Ottawa for rapid updating and retrieval of police information. The Calgary Subdivision computer is hooked up to the Interpol computers and the City of Calgary Police Service Computer.

## THE MILITARY

Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Calgary traces its origins to 1901 when authority was given by the Canadian government for the organization of three squadrons of militia cavalry to be raised in the District of Alberta. Two of the squadrons, the Calgary and Fort Macleod Squadrons, amalgamated in 1903 and were given the title "15th Light Horse". The newly organized regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel (Lt.Col) James Walker, formerly of the NWMP and a former Mayor of Calgary. Until 1911, the militia troops in Southern Alberta trained on Lt.Col. Walker's personal estate.

With the outbreak of war in 1914, additional housing and training areas were required. The area known as Harvey Barracks was acquired to meet these needs and land was leased from the Sarcee Indian Band for additional training.

During the depression years, the Canadian government started several construction projects to ease the critical unemployment problem and in 1935 construction was started in Currie Barracks. With the onset of the Second World War, CFB Calgary continued to expand as the need arose. Following WW II, Currie Barracks, Harvey Barracks and Lincoln Park gradually reverted back to peacetime use. Several wartime buildings remain and are used for office space, training hangars and living quarters.

Canadian Forces Base Calgary employs a total of 2,800 service personnel and approximately 600 full time and 200 part time civilian employees. Total payroll, operation and maintenance, and construction budgets are in excess of $140 million and represent more than 26% of the total Department of National Defence spending in Alberta.

There are two barrack areas in CFB Calgary. Harvey Barracks, consisting of 932 acres, accommodates the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) as well as Maintenance Company of 1 Service Battalion. Currie Barracks occupies 432 acres and houses the majority of the Base units and personnel. CFB Calgary also leases 8,000 acres from the Sarcee Indian Band for a training area. CFB Calgary has a total of 1,260 buildings, of which 998 are permanent married quarters.

CFB Calgary provides a range of personnel, technical and financial services to integral units of one Canadian Brigade Group, affectionately knows as "the Army of the West". CFB Calgary also functions as the support base for five militia units in Calgary and Lethbridge. Additionally, HMCS Tecumseh, Mewata Armories, and the Banff National Army Cadet Camp, are given direct support by CFB Calgary.

For further information contact:

Base Secretariat,
Canadian Forces Base Calgary,
MPO 555,
Calgary, AB T3E 1T8
Phone: (403) 240-7852

# Education

Interior Design program at Mount Royal College

## EDUCATION

Calgary has the highest percentage of post-secondary educated citizens (66.6%) among major metropolitan centres in Canada. Calgarians clearly value education and believe that a close relationship between post secondary institutions is vital to the community.

The labour force must be able to adapt and change with Calgary's dynamic economy. As a result, continuing education programs are very important. These programs enable Calgarians to meet the needs of the changing market. This is a challenge which has been met by Calgary's post secondary institutions. The Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT) alone has 30,000 students in continuing education programs.

Calgarians realize that in a competitive labour market, education is a necessity. This realization has helped the University of Calgary grow from a small facility to become one of the major universities in Canada, with a full-time enrollment of approximately 16,000 students.

This substantial growth has occurred within the last twenty years. The University now has an alumni population of over 40,000, just one sign of the institution's maturity.

These institutions and others, such as Mount Royal College and the Alberta College of Art, have a significant relationship with Calgary's business community. They not only supply the business community with graduates to work in various industries, but also work with the community on various projects. For example, the Cyber 205 Supercomputer at the University of Calgary is available for industry use. The education and business communities of Calgary are not mutually exclusive but rather are dependent upon each other for success.

### POST SECONDARY EDUCATION

POPULATION 15+ YEARS SHOWING HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

| LEVEL | CALGARY | EDMONTON | ALBERTA | CANADA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bachelors Degree or Higher | 14.92 | 11.93 | 10.77 | 9.57 |
| University without degree | 12.48 | 10.24 | 12.88 | 12.31 |
| Trade Certificate or diploma (non-university) | 28.31 | 27.86 | 24.29 | 20.95 |
| Grade 9-13 and secondary certificate or diploma | 10.90 | 11.12 | 10.77 | 12.79 |
| Grade 9-13 | 26.32 | 29.16 | 30.45 | 27.10 |
| Less than Grade 9 | 7.07 | 9.69 | 10.84 | 17.28 |
| TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Census of Canada, 1986.

## POPULATION OVER 15 YEARS WITH POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

| City | Percentage of Population with University Degree |
|---|---|
| **Calgary** | **14.9%** |
| Saskatoon | 12.5 |
| Edmonton | 11.9 |
| Regina | 11.3 |
| Winnipeg | 11.3 |

Source: Statistics Canada 1986 Census

Calgary has an extensive public education system, comprised of the Calgary Board of Education and the Calgary Catholic Board of Education, more commonly referred to as the public and separate schools boards. The public school system has a total of 206 schools, while the separate system has 66 schools. The breakdown of the school systems is:

## CALGARY PUBLIC & SEPARATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS OF APRIL, 1988

| GRADE OR PROGRAM | PUBLIC | SEPARATE | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Early Childhood Services | 6,817 | 2,288 | 9,105 |
| Elementary Students (Gr.1-6) | 38,067 | 12,800 | 50,867 |
| Junior High Students (Gr.7-9) | 17,897 | 5,391 | 23,288 |
| Senior High Students (Gr.10-12) | 19,699 | 5,428 | 25,127 |
| Students in Special Programs | 2,630 | 469 | 3,099 |
| **TOTAL** | **85,110** | **26,376** | **111,486** |
| **TEACHERS** | | | |
| **Total Number of Teachers** | **4,932** | **1,377** | **6,309** |
| **SCHOOLS** | | | |
| Elementary | 131 | 37 | 168 |
| Elementary & Junior High | 12 | 19 | 31 |
| Junior High | 32 | 5 | 37 |
| Junior & Senior High | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senior High | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Special | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Alternative Schools | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Community Schools (ECS-12) | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| **TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS** | **204** | **66** | **270** |

## CALGARY POST SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

### UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

The University of Calgary has emerged in the '80s as one of Canada's top ten universities. With a student population of about 20,000, the university is a major research centre which attracts the best scholars and pre-eminent academic staff. Research funding amounts to some $50 million annually.

The university is located in northwest Calgary on a 125 hectare site. Its medical faculty is located in the Health Sciences Centre at the Foothills Medical Complex. A research park just north of the main campus is home to several industrial research facilities while specialized facilities have been developed off-campus for research into the environment, marine biology, astronomy and Arctic research.

About ten per cent of the student body is pursuing masters and doctorate degrees in the faculty of Graduate Studies. Students doing undergraduate or professional study can choose from a variety of disciplines offered in fourteen faculties: Education, Engineering, Environmental Design, Fine Arts, General Studies, Humanities, Law, Management, Medicine, Nursing, Physical Education, Science, Social Sciences and Social Welfare.

Calgarians are avidly interested in continuing and non-credit education. Each year some 25,000 register for courses offered by the faculty of Continuing Education. Community outreach is enhanced by the public accessibility to the university's extensive library holdings.

The University of Calgary is one of the top six employers in the city. Teaching staff number about 1,500 and some 1,700 support staff are employed full-time. Total full-time and part-time employees approach 5,000. The total business volume injected into the Calgary economy by the university is more than $250 million annually.

The university prides itself on its close associations with the Calgary community. More than $13 million is raised annually from individuals, corporations and foundations, and close to $2 million comes from the university's alumni. The university's Senate has 42 members from the Calgary and area community, and many other individuals are associated with the university through advisory committees.

The public can take advantage of the drama, music, dance and visual arts offerings, as well as a variety of public lectures, sports and recreational happenings. Call the 24-hour events line, 220-3199, for a daily listing of public events.

For more information, contact the Public Affairs Office, The University of Calgary, 2500 University Dr. NW., Calgary T2N 1N4. Phone (403) 220-3500.

### MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

Mount Royal College has been serving Calgary's secondary education needs since 1911. In 1972 the College moved from downtown to spacious new facilities on the 35 hectare Lincoln Park campus in the city's southwest. A major expansion project is now nearing completion and will yield an additional 30,000 square metres of first rate instructional and instructional support space.

(cont'd)

Close to 6,500 students are enrolled in credit programs. In addition, the College registered over 30,000 students in Continuing Education and Extension & Conservatory of Music and Speech Arts non-credit courses during the 1987/88 academic year.

Mount Royal College offers over sixty credit programs in a wide range of fields including the arts, community and health studies, business studies and applied arts, and science and technology. Students can enroll in career diploma or certificate programs designed to give them excellent preparation for direct entry into their chosen careers, or to upgrade their skills if they are already practitioners in the field. Four of the diploma programs are offered as cooperative education programs. In addition, the College offers a number of University Transfer, Arts and Science Diploma and General Studies programs designed to prepare students for transfer to degree granting institutions.

For further information contact: Mount Royal College, 4825 Richard Road, SW, Calgary, AB T3E 6K6. Phone: (403) 240-6359.

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (S.A.I.T.)**
Since its establishment in 1916, the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology has emphasized education relevant to the workplace. At SAIT students don't just learn about things, they learn to do things.

To accomplish its mission of equipping people to compete successfully in the changing workplace, SAIT works cooperatively with business and professional advisory committee which annually review curriculum and advise of innovations and developments which affect the content and direction of the program.

In the last three years SAIT has moved beyond traditional geographic boundaries to deliver training in several countries including China, Indonesia and Ecuador. Most of these contracts are delivered in partnership with Alberta companies to support overseas technology transfer.

SAIT's enrollment for 1987/88 was 5,324 full-time students. Enrollment in the continuing education program was approximately 30,000 students. There were 3,027 students in apprenticeship programs and 718 students in journeyman upgrading.

For further information please contact Public Affairs at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, 1301 - 16th Avenue NW, Calgary, AB T2M 0L4. Phone: (403) 284-8064.

**ALBERTA COLLEGE OF ART**
One of four diploma-granting art colleges in Canada, the Alberta College of Art (ACA) enjoys a tradition of excellence in visual arts eduction. The ACA was established in 1926 as an art school division of the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology. Since that time the college has experienced over 60 years of growth and innovation.

In 1985, the ACA became a fully-autonomous institution offering four-year diploma programs in ten arts subjects: ceramics; drawing; glass; jewellery; painting; photographic arts; printmaking; sculpture; textiles; and visual communications. Student enrollment is approximately 1,000 with ACA serving as studio space and academic home to a faculty of over 50 practicing professional artists. The college also organizes a visiting artists program and offers an extensive range of credit and credit-free arts courses through its Extension Program.

(cont'd)

The first year at ACA introduces students to fundamental artistic techniques and concepts. For the balance of their programs, students explore specific talents and skills by specializing within one of the disciplines offered by the college.

Well-equipped studio facilities form the foundation of instruction at the ACA. Because of this emphasis on practical, studio-based training, successful students must demonstrate self-discipline and dedication to their studies. Many pre-eminent Canadian artists have instructed at or graduated from the Alberta College of Art.

The Alberta College of Art Gallery, located within the ACA building, organizes a full program of local, national and international exhibitions devoted to the contemporary arts.

Constructed in 1973, the Alberta College of Art building stands on the crest of Calgary's North Hill overlooking Riley Park and the city centre. From this location staff, students and visitors enjoy a spectacular view of downtown Calgary and of the Rocky Mountains some 100 Kilometres to the west.

For further information, write to the Registrar's Office, Alberta College of Art, 1407 - 14 th Avenue NW, Calgary, Alberta T2N 4R3, or telephone (403) 284-7600.

**ATHABASCA UNIVERSITY (Southern Regional Office)**

Athabasca University (AU) is a national and international leader in open, distance education offering independent study university courses to more than 10,000 students across Canada. Most AU students learn at home in their own communities using specially designed home-study materials.

Students receive all instructional materials required to complete a course. Some courses are supplemented by radio and television programs, audio and video cassettes, laboratory sessions, and workshops. Each student is assigned a tutor in each course to whom they have toll free access from anywhere in Canada.

Athabasca University offers more than 170 credit courses in four major fields of study: administrative studies, humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. AU offers degrees in administration, arts, and general studies, university certificates in administration and public administration, and formal and informal transfer programs to other universities and to organizations such as the three major professional accounting bodies in Alberta.

For further information contact: Southern Regional Office, Suite 120, 1040 - 7 Avenue SW, Calgary, AB T2P 3G9. Phone: (403) 262-4522

**ALBERTA VOCATIONAL CENTRE**

Calgary has one of four Vocational Centres built in the province by the Alberta Government. Located in the central business district, the ultramodern facilities opened in 1972. The Centre provides short and intensive programs to adults who generally have less than a high school diploma.

**REGISTERED TRADE SCHOOLS**

Calgary has 34 registered trade schools which provide a wide number of specialized training programs.

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS**
In addition to the public and separate school systems, there are a number of private schools in Calgary.

**LIBRARIES**
Calgary's largest library system is at the University of Calgary. In addition to the main library on campus, the following special libraries are included within their library holdings as of December 31, 1987.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY LIBRARY HOLDINGS DECEMBER 31, 1987**

| Type of Holding | Management Resource Centre | MacKimmie Library * | Gallagher Library | Law Library | Medical Library | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Books | 5,186 | 1,185,199 | 19,558 | 103,323 | 92,426 | 1,405,692 |
| Miroforms | 182,411 | 1,777,549 | 523 | 40,933 | 11,705 | 2,013,121 |
| Pamphlets | 11,500 | 67,293 | 1,074 | 1,522 | 2,524 | 83,913 |
| Government Publications | 117 | 230,646 | 10,106 | 5,355 | 1,153 | 247,377 |
| Audio-Visual Materials | 82 | 41,484 | 2,271 | 290 | 59,104 | 103,231 |
| Maps | | 161,042 | 2,335 | - | - | 163,377 |
| Plans & Posters | | 286,220 | - | - | - | 286,220 |
| Airphotos | | 652,425 | - | - | - | 652,425 |
| TOTAL HOLDINGS | 199,296 | 4,401,858 | 35,867 | 151,423 | 166,912 | 4,955,356 |

* Including Arctic Institute of North America

Archives: Creative - 681.97 linear metres
Historical - 1,273.7 linear metres

The Calgary Public Library is the second largest catalogued volume system in the city. As of December 31, 1987, it contained:

| | |
|---|---|
| Volumes | 1,440,570 |
| Periodical Titles, Daily and Weekly Newspapers | 3,913 |
| Tapes, Records and Cassettes | 99.494 |
| Films | 2,504 |
| Full Time Staff | 295 |

Mount Royal College and S.A.I.T. have extensive libraries on their campuses and there are libraries at virtually all public, separate and private schools in Calgary.

In addition, there are a number of excellent and unique private libraries in Calgary, notably the Glenbow Historical Library and Archives, located at the Glenbow Museum downtown, and the library of the Arctic Institute of North America, located at the University of Calgary.

# Medical Services

Photo courtesy of the Foothills Hospital

The neonatal intensive care unit in the 1000 bed Foothills Hospital.

## MEDICAL SERVICES

The foundation of Calgary's medical services is built around seven active treatment hospitals. These hospitals provide Calgary and Southern Alberta with some of the finest facilities in Canada. These facilities are anchored by three major active treatment organizations, the Foothills Medical Centre, Calgary General Hospital and the Calgary District Hospital Group. Included in the Foothills Medical Centre are: the Thomas Baker Cancer Centre, the Provincial Lab, the University of Calgary Faculty of Medicine and Medical Clinic, the Alberta Heritage Medical Research Centre and the Foothills Provincial General Hospital. The Alberta Heritage Medical Research Centre is a newly constructed facility concerned with advanced research of medical technologies and techniques.

The Calgary General Hospital operates inconjunction with the new Peter Lougheed Hospital. They operate on the concept of one hospital on two sites.

Calgary District Hospital Group operates on a 'one hospital, three site' concept: The Holy Cross Hospital, which includes the major cardiac care centre for Southern Alberta; the Rockyview General Hospital which has recently expanded to a full service community hospital; and the Colonel Belcher Hospital which is evolving from a combined medical/surgical/Veterans facility to an active geriatric program.

The medical services of Calgary are augmented by the Alberta Childrens' Hospital Child Health Centre and the Calgary District Hospital Group, which includes the newly expanded and innovative Rockyview Hospital, the Holy Cross and the Colonel Belcher hospitals. The Alberta Childrens' Hospital is the primary centre for specialized pediatric care in Calgary and Southern Alberta.

**CALGARY HOSPITALS 1988**

| HOSPITAL | # OF BEDS | ** IN-PATIENTS | OUT-PATIENT |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta Childrens' Hospital | 136 | 6,069 | 31,275 |
| Calgary General Hospital: | | | |
| Bow Valley Centre | 640 | 17,000*** | 90,000*** |
| Peter Lougheed Centre | 282 | 18,000*** | 60,000*** |
| Foothills Hospital | 1,131 | 29,894 | 67,022* |
| Calgary District Hospital Group: | | | |
| Holy Cross Hospital | 501 | 18,628 | 115,320 |
| Rockyview Hospital | 375 | 10,632 | 83,111 |
| Colonel Belcher Hospital | 300 | 4,874 | 31,964 |

* Emergency visits only, does not include visits to other out patient departments and services.
** Active treatment adult and child.
*** Projections.

**AUXILIARY HOSPITALS (Extended Care)**
Calgary also has seven auxiliary hospitals that provide extended care for long term patients. These hospitals include the Bethany Care Centre, Cross Bow, Dr. Vernon Fanning Extended Care Centre, Foothills, Glenmore Park, Sarcee and the Colonel Belcher.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

The University, through its Faculty of Medicine, offers a three year program leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (MD) after fulfillment of the enrollment requirements. There are now 72 students enrolled each year in the medical program. In June 1987, there were 72 graduates.

## CALGARY HEALTH SERVICES

A wide array of community health programs are offered by Calgary Health Services, an agency operating under the direction of the Calgary Board of Health. The agency is funded entirely by Alberta Social Services and Community Health.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

Emergency pre-hospital care and transport within Calgary's city limits is the responsibility of the Calgary Emergency Medical Services Department.

Fifteen Advanced Life Support Units cover the city on a 24-hour basis responding to more than 30,000 calls per year. Each unit is staffed by one or two Paramedic and an Emergency Medical Technician. EMS has 164 staff and the EMS fleet is the most modern of its type utilizing the latest technology available.

From its beginning as one of the first paramedic services in Canada, technological advancements, superior training and continuing medical education programs have combined to give Calgary's Emergency Medical Services the distinction of being in the top 5% of Advanced Life Support Services in North America. Today, Calgary is the only major city in Canada to have a full paramedic response service.

## NURSING HOMES

There are 17 nursing homes in Calgary, generally privately owned, for the care of those unable to look after themselves. These have a total of 2,207 beds and employ a staff of 1,019 full time equivalent workers.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Services in Calgary are provided through the Provincial Government, City of Calgary and a number of voluntary agencies.

The Information Centre, a service of the City of Calgary, located on the Plaza level, Municipal Building, 800 Macleod Trail, SE, telephone 268-4656, provides information on all social services and a list of the required services may be obtained from them.

## MEDICAL PERSONNEL

| | |
|---|---|
| Physicians and Surgeons | 1,132 |
| Dentists | 450 |
| Chiropractors | 96 |
| Optometrists | 80 |

# Recreation

Sailing on Glenmore Reservoir.

## RECREATION AND CULTURE

Located one hour from the majestic Rocky Mountains, Calgary offers its citizens unlimited recreational opportunities. Even though Calgary is a budding metropolis, its location allows Calgarians to enjoy world class skiing, fishing and hiking. Within an hour, you can ski the Olympic mountain (Mount Allan), fish one of the finest trout rivers in North America (the Bow River), hike the trails and mountains of Kananaskis or Banff National Park and golf some of the country's most beautiful and challenging golf courses (Kananaskis and Banff).

However, you need not leave the city to enjoy leisure activities, because within Calgary opportunities abound. There are many facilities and areas where one can relax and unwind. One such area is Fish Creek Provincial Park, rich in wildlife such as deer, coyote and geese and natural beauty. Calgary offers cyclists and walkers an extensive system of bicycle and walking pathways (116 km) through scenic parks. For the more sporting folk, Calgary has a multitude of recreational facilities, such as ice hockey arenas, swimming pools, golf courses, yachting, rowing and many more.

Though Calgary is known for its outdoor pursuits, the city is developing into a major cultural centre. With the opening of the Centre for Performing Arts, Calgary now has a world class concert hall, featuring Mario Bernardi conducting the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra. Calgary also has numerous music and theatrical companies. Also, for those who enjoy viewing art and artifacts, the Glenbow Museum and the Nickle Arts Museum serve to satisfy their needs.

In short, Calgary is a city with unlimited recreational opportunities, enabling its residents to escape from the "hustle and bustle" of the city, without ever leaving. During the 1988 Winter Olympic Games, the world came to experience what Calgarians take for granted.

## RECREATION AND SPORTS

- 3 Indoor Wave Pool Leisure Complexes
- Lindsay Park Aquatic Centre
  (International class pool and athletic training complex - 21st Century design)

- Glenmore Reservoir:
  - 365 hectare lake boasting two yacht clubs and the largest inland sailing school in North America.
  - international standard rowing and canoe courses
  - club house with indoor practice tanks for winter training.

- Stampede Race Track - Thoroughbred and Sulky horse racing

- Golf Courses:
  - 6 municipal (90 holes)
  - 7 semi private (117 holes)
  - 4 private (81 holes)
  - plus several par 3 and driving ranges

- 226 tennis courts (several enclosed and winterized)
- 120 sheets of curling ice
- 270 racquet sport courts
- 17 billiard halls
- 10 bowling facilities

- Swimming Pools:
  - 15 indoor municipal
  - 9 outdoor municipal
  - 13 agency (e.g. YW & YMCA's), institutional type
  - 2 private
  - 1 institutional
  - 2 DND/other

- 3 Waterslides, 1 in City limits, 2 within 10 miles

- Arenas:
  - 18 municipal
  - 19 community
  - 3 society
  - 2 private
  - 1 institutional
  - 2 DND/other

**FITNESS FACILITIES**
- 116 km (72 mi) walking and cycling pathways
- 60 km (37 mi) cross country ski trails

- fitness and health spas
  - 7 municipal
  - 2 community
  - 49 public/private

**1988 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES VENUES**
To accommodate some of the events for the 1988 Winter Olympic Games, Calgary built and upgraded facilities throughout the city the venues continue to provide Calgary with world class sporting facilities and have already attracted an NHL hockey team (the Calgary Flames), the Canadian Olympic Hockey Team and the Canadian Speed Skating Team. The Calgary Olympic venues will continue to provide Canadian athletes with quality training facilities in their quest to be the world's best while providing them with the opportunity to hone their skills in Canada rather than having going abroad.

**Olympic Saddledome**
Spectator seating of 20,016. Home of the Calgary Flames NHL hockey club.

**Olympic Oval**
Spectator seating of 4,000. The world's first fully enclosed 400 metre Olympic speed skating oval. Winter activities include speed skating, cross country skiing, biathlon and figure skating. Summer field house includes a full range of field activities, from archery and badminton to track and field and volleyball.

**Canada Olympic Park**
Site of the 70 and 90 metre ski jumps and Canada's first bobsled and luge track. Home of the Olympic Training Centre, Olympic Visitors' Centre and the Hall of Fame. Canada Olympic Park is the result of an upgrading project on an existing "in city" recreation ski area, which attracts an average 2,300 skiers daily.

**Olympic Plaza**
The site for the Olympic medal presentations includes an outdoor artificial skating rink.

## OLYMPIC GAMES VENUES (cont'd)

### UPGRADED FACILITIES:

**McMahon Stadium**
Temporary Olympic seating increased the total stadium capacity to 61,000; regular seating is in excess of 38,000. Home of the Calgary Stampeders CFL football club. This stadium was the site of the Olympic opening and closing ceremonies, the Olympic Volunteer Centrel and a 1,000 seat restaurant.

**Fr. David Bauer Arena**
Spectator seating of 1,750. The arena has been upgraded to accommodate an international size ice surface.

**Max Bell Arena**
Spectator seating of 3,230.

**Stampede Corral**
Spectator seating of 6,445. Location for all hockey and figure skating competitions.

### MAJOR PARKS

- Devonian Gardens (a one hectare glass-enclosed downtown park).
- Century Gardens (a unique downtown park with running waterways).
- Prince's Island Park (a 13 hectare downtown island park).
- Fish Creek Provincial Park (an extensive 1,200 hectare urban provincial park with a 3.6 hectare man-made lake).
- Bowness Park (a 26 hectare park designed for family activities).
- Carburn Park (a 55 hectare park with two man-made lakes)

### EDUCATIONAL/ENTERTAINMENT

- Centennial Planetarium
- Calgary Zoo and Botanical Gardens and Prehistoric Park
- Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Grounds
- Heritage Park - depicting pre-1915 Western Canada
- Inglewood Bird Sanctuary
- Fort Calgary Interpretive Centre

### CULTURE

**Theatre** - the Pleiades Theatre, the Pumphouse Theatre, Loose Moose Theatre, Lunchbox Theatre, the University Theatre and various dinner theatre establishments. The Calgary Centre for Performing Arts houses the Max Bell Theatre, Theatre Calgary, Martha Cohen Theatre, Alberta Theatre Projects, Jack Singer Concert Hall, and the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra.

**Music** - the Calgary Opera Company, the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra, the Chamber Music Society of Calgary, the Calgary Festival Chorus, and the Early Music Society of Calgary.

**Art Galleries** - the Glenbow Museum (Western Canada's largest Museum), the Nickle Arts Museum, the Muttart Gallery and various private galleries and artist-run spaces.

**Film** - repertory cinema is available at the University of Calgary and the Plaza Theatre.

**Ethnic Clubs** - such as the Raga-Mala Society and clubs such as Polish, German, Swiss, Danish, Dutch, Italian, etc.

**CHURCHES**
There are approximately 350 churches in Calgary representing the majority of religions.

**CLUBS, ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES**
There is a very wide variety of this type of organized activity representing a cross section of interest - community, business, professional, cultural, sport, religious, political or of an ethnic nature.

**MEDIA**
**RADIO & TELEVISION**
Calgary has three television stations broadcasting on four channels. Its radio network consists of 7 AM, 9 FM, and one short-wave station.

**Cable Television Systems**
There are now 32 cable television and FM radio systems in Southern Alberta. Two of these are in Calgary - Calgary Cable TV Ltd., services the northern half of the city and Community Antenna Television Ltd. services the south. They provide the Calgary area with 8 pay T.V. channels.

**NEWSPAPERS**
Calgary has two daily mass circulation newspapers:
(a) The Calgary Herald has an average daily circulation of 140,000.
(b) The Calgary Sun has an average daily circulation of 75,000.

The Toronto-based Globe and Mail is printed in Calgary via satellite transmission of content from the main office in Toronto. The Financial Post has also expanded its presence by opening a bureau in Calgary.

**MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS**
There are over sixty magazines and periodicals printed in Calgary, most are published monthly and have a limited circulation based on association membership or occupational interest (e.g. The Beef Magazine and Dairy Contact). Some are printed weekly and have achieved national status (e.g. OilWeek).

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